



Refugees from Kuwait reaching for water bottles thrown to them after their ship docked in Dubai.

For Refugees, Shattered Lives After Prosperity in Kuwait, Degradation in the Camps

By John F. Burns
New York Times Service

AMMAN, Jordan — For Dawood Ismail, the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait brought a fall of a kind most people experience only in their nightmares, and a salary of \$21,500 a year to a dog's life in the desert.

Instead of having his meals served by a housemaid, the 40-year-old electrical engineer now scrambles for pitiful scraps of bread, sleeps on the ground alongside office sweepers and makes his toilet in a bulldozed embankment of sand.

Along with 52,000 other people in a desert refugee camp 300 kilometers (185 miles) east of Amman, Mr. Ismail now considers the most precious thing he owns to be a number, 65, designating the group of Iraqis in which he will eventually be evacuated back to Baghdad. "I lost my job," Mr. Ismail, who is 50, told visitors to his new home, a lean-to made of blankets and plastic walled by scuffed suitcases, all that most of the Asian refugees from Kuwait were able to save in their headlong flight for safety. "I lost my pension, I lost my savings, I lost my household, I lost everything. Before Aug. 2, I was feeling

myself to be rich. Now, I am feeling myself to be a beggar."

When President Saddam Hussein sent his troops into Kuwait, he destroyed a society, sending the

hundreds of thousands of foreigners, mostly Arabs and Asians, did most of the work while the ruling family and other wealthy Kuwaitis idled.

But judging by opinion in the refugee camps, any resentments rapidly dwindled as the foreigners' houses were looted by Iraqi troops and as Asian and other women were raped.

When food began running out in the stores, as it did in some areas of Kuwait by mid-August, even those who had hoped to sit out the invasion, like Mr. Ismail, decided to get out.

A week ago, when the minibus that carried Mr. Ismail on the 1,600-kilometer journey from Kuwait passed through the Iraqi frontier post and deposited him at what has become known as Camp No. 2, in a sun-scoured landscape bleak even by the harsh standards of most Arab lands, he was cast into a world turned upside down.

Like a banker sent to prison, he had to accustom himself to an instant to a place where the advantages of money, of education, of connections were nothing. In Camp No. 2 he was a poor man, and not only because all he had in

pieces of it — the rich, the well-to-do, and the poor — scattering across the deserts.

At the pitiful refugee camps that have sprung up in the no-man's-land along the Iraqi-Jordanian border, where the numbers of hungry and sick Asians continued to spiral upward Friday, the pieces of that society have come together again, but this time in a way that has caused rich and poor to see each other in new and revealing ways.

Since the invasion, Mr. Hussein has accused Kuwait's rulers of having run a corrupt society in which

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Military Option: How Soon?

U.S. Forces in the Gulf Will Be Ready by Mid-October

By R.W. Apple Jr.
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — At the Pentagon, they talk about Oct. 15.

After that, military officials say, U.S. forces in and near Saudi Arabia will have their full complement of tanks and other heavy weapons, and they will be strong enough to mount an offensive action against Iraq or Iraqi-occupied Kuwait or both.

After that, a wide array of congressional and academic specialists say, President George Bush's options will be much wider.

The standoff can't last forever, said Representative Les Aspin, Democrat of Wisconsin, the chairman of the House Armed Services Committee. "I'd say that it comes to a head in six months, maximum, probably a whole lot sooner."

At some point, certainly before the end of the year, Mr. Bush will have to decide whether economic sanctions have been effective. If the answer is no, he will face a decision about whether to use military force and if so, when, where, how much and to what end.

At this point, much of the military advice the president is getting urges him to rely on air power and technological superiority and avoid a land war as far as possible.

Most analysts do not expect President Saddam Hussein of Iraq to force Mr. Bush's hand by launching an offensive of his own before mid-October. If the Iraqis did strike, U.S. forces would lack a land force with heavy equipment sufficient to throw back an all-out assault by the 265,000 Iraqi troops based in the southern half of Iraq and in Kuwait.

By some estimates, the United States, the Saudis and the rest of the international force would be hard pressed to prevent damage to the Saudis' main oil fields. But they are confident that an Iraqi offensive could eventually be stalled and contained, while air assaults on strategic targets in Iraq would batter Iraq's military capacity and morale.

After mid-October, according to high-ranking Defense Department and White House officials, who spoke on condition of anonymity, the president's options for offensive action would range from attacks on dams and roads as a way to step up economic pressure, through an attempt to kill or kidnap Mr. Hussein, to an extensive military campaign to push the Iraqis out of Kuwait.

Such a campaign might well involve a drive north by army

units on the left flank. Marines on the right, and an amphibious assault by other Marine forces now held in floating reserve.

Fighting could begin in one of three basic ways, Iraq could attack Saudi Arabia, which American experts, both inside and outside the government, now consider extremely unlikely. President Bush could decide that the sanctions would not suffice, in a reasonable length of time, and order an offensive. Or a war could grow out of a small incident, like an inadvertent clash between U.S. and Iraqi warplanes or some grievous mistreatment of hostages.

The fabrication or exaggeration of a pretext for action by either side is not unthinkable, as the manipulation of the Gulf of Tonkin incident at a key moment in Vietnam shows.

If war began, American planners would seek to make the most of their technological capacity, which includes such elements as electronic deception to complicate Iraqi air defense, laser- and radar-guided missiles and, above all, an arsenal of weapons and devices that should enable American troops to fight effectively at night.

The planners would also seek to exploit vastly superior U.S. air

Summit Outlook: Ultimatum For Iraq Is Not in the Picture

By Joseph Fitchett
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — The one-day summit meeting in Helsinki on Sunday between George Bush and Mikhail S. Gorbachev will probably have greater impact on bilateral U.S.-Soviet relations than on the international attempt to force Iraq out of Kuwait, according to officials and experts in Washington and Moscow.

They said that the meeting would not produce a U.S.-Soviet ultimatum for the Iraqis to either withdraw from Kuwait or face international action to drive them out militarily.

Mr. Bush will be happy to settle for less, experts said. Helmut Sonnenfeldt, a former State Department official with experience of several summit meetings, said that Mr. Bush wanted to come away with "some rhetoric and perhaps

even some Soviet involvement" that commits Moscow to the present course "up to and including military actions."

Officials said that U.S. thinking about the eventuality of war against Iraq and its probable course would be discussed but that the Soviet Union seemed to have little leverage in settling the conflict.

By reaffirming Soviet support for the U.S.-led campaign to enforce sanctions against Baghdad, Mr. Gorbachev can eliminate any Iraqi delusions about Moscow's attitude, shield Mr. Bush from some domestic criticism, reassure the European allies and embarrass nations such as China, Iran, India and Brazil that seem tempted to break the embargo.

Its Middle Eastern influence already in tatters, the Soviet Union has shifted strategic priorities. Iraq

is one-time client, has received "stern treatment" in contacts with Moscow, a Soviet diplomat said.

The Soviet military, scarred by its long involvement in Afghanistan, shuns a new Muslim conflict.

Mr. Bush will offer reassurances that U.S. forces in the Gulf pose no threat to Soviet security, officials said.

They said that Moscow would want to mark some degree of difference with Washington, mainly by stressing a preference for a political solution.

But Soviet calls for an international conference to settle the Iraqi issue in tandem with the Palestinian question have been brushed off by Washington, Paris and Tel Aviv.

Soviet leaders stress the importance of international law and respect for borders in the case of

EC Backs Emergency Aid, but Not for U.S. Forces

By Alan Riding
New York Times Service

ROME — The European Community announced Friday that it would not contribute directly to the cost of the U.S. military presence in the Gulf and would instead give billions of dollars worth of emergency aid to Egypt, Jordan, Turkey and other countries hurt by the Iraqi crisis.

After a daylong meeting of foreign ministers of the 12-nation Community, the Italian foreign minister, Gianni De Michelis, said there was general sympathy for President George Bush's call for "burden-sharing," which he described as "justified and legitimate."

"But we want to contribute autonomously and directly and not to the national expenses

of a single country even if that country is an ally," he added. "The military action of the United States was taken autonomously. Don't forget the principle of no taxation without representation."

Mr. De Michelis, who chaired the meeting Friday because Italy currently holds the rotating presidency of the Community, said the 12 nations would share the overall costs of managing and resolving the crisis and, in this way, would "relieve" the United States.

"The money we give to Egypt, Jordan and Turkey is money that the United States will not have to give," he added.

A decision on the exact size of the Community's contribution to the planned aid package was postponed until Sept. 17, pending talks with Saudi Arabia and some Gulf

states. But Community officials said it probably would be about \$2 billion for 1990 and 1991.

The foreign ministers also stressed the need to close off all loopholes in the United Nations trade embargo against Iraq, noting that sanctions should be effective in blocking the movement of goods overland, by air and by sea.

"We are ready to tighten the embargo," Mr. De Michelis noted.

Although the ministers made no reference to the summit meeting to be held Sunday in Helsinki between President George Bush and President Mikhail S. Gorbachev, officials said they were anxious to show a united EC position in anticipation of the meeting.

Further, they accepted a Soviet proposal

Kuwaitis Join Saudis in Pledge To Give Billions

By Thomas L. Friedman
New York Times Service

CAIRO — Kuwait's exiled emir told the United States on Friday that his country would give Washington \$2.5 billion this year, which, combined with aid from Saudi Arabia and other Gulf states, should enable the Bush administration to cover most if not all of the cost of its military deployment in the Gulf.

In addition, Sheikh Jaber al Ahmad al Sabah said that his exiled but still wealthy government would contribute \$2.5 billion to countries like Egypt and Turkey that have suffered economic damage because of the embargo against Iraq.

The commitments were made to Secretary of State James A. Baker 3d during a 90-minute meeting the two men held at the Sheraton Hotel in Taif, Saudi Arabia, the exiled emir's home since he fled his palace by helicopter on Aug. 2 as Iraqi tanks were rolling over his country.

By agreeing to essentially fund the American forces in the Gulf, the Kuwaitis, Saudis and other wealthy Arab states clearly understood that they were vastly increasing the staying power of the Bush administration in the confrontation with Iraq.

Administration officials had feared that it might take six months or more to choke the Iraqi economy enough to produce an Iraqi pull-out and that as costs mounted the U.S. public, already worried about a recession, might turn against the whole operation. That fear has now been eased considerably.

In addition to discussing financial arrangements, said Mr. Baker, who traveled Friday from Jidda to Taif in Saudi Arabia, then to Abu Dhabi in the United Arab Emirates, and finally to Cairo, he had a full discussion with the leaders of those countries about possible military options against Iraq, should the present diplomatic approach not bear fruit.

Mr. Baker had told Congress last week that the additional cost to the Pentagon of deploying U.S. forces in the Gulf would be roughly \$6 billion by the end of the year, or about \$1.5 billion a month — assuming that no fighting breaks out.

On Thursday, the Saudis promised to contribute roughly \$400 to \$500 million a month to cover all of the fuel, water, transportation and other costs incurred by American troops stationed on Saudi soil. U.S. officials said.

Besides Kuwait's commitment, Mr. Baker won a promise Friday of

financial aid for Washington from President Zayed ibn Sultan al-Nahyan of the United Arab Emirates, but he declined to specify the amount, saying it was still being finalized.

The contributions from the Saudis, Kuwaitis and United Arab Emirates should constitute well over \$1 billion a month for the United States.

When coupled with the funds that Treasury Secretary Nicholas F. Brady has been raising on his tour of Europe, this should not

only cover the costs of the American involvement in the Gulf, but may even produce a profit for the U.S. Treasury.

In addition to the \$2.5 billion that the Kuwaitis committed to the United States, the emir, who still controls the estimated \$100 billion Kuwaiti foreign investment fund, also promised to give another \$2.5 billion to Egypt, Turkey and other poor Middle Eastern states, which have committed troops to a multinational force confronting President Saddam Hussein of Iraq.

Asked if the United States was now in a position to cover all its costs from the Gulf military intervention, Mr. Baker said only: "I will let you be the judge of how we are doing. We are making, it seems to me, some pretty good progress."

On the issue of aid, Mr. Baker said: "The Kuwaiti government has committed economic assistance in the range of \$5 billion between now and the end of the year to be used in part to defray some of the direct incremental costs for the presence of our forces and assistance to countries adversely affected, such as Egypt and Turkey. The Kuwaiti attitude was very, very forthcoming."

He said that of the \$5 billion, "at

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Klosk

Worker Killed In Titan 4 Blast

EDWARDS AIR FORCE BASE, California (UPI) — A Titan 4 rocket booster tumbled onto its side and exploded Friday, killing at least one worker, injuring another and sending a toxic plume of smoke into the air, officials said.

General News

French farmers are rebelling after a summer of drought and plunging prices. Page 5.

The Dollar

Up 23.26
2,619.55
Down 1.5685
Pound 1.592
Yen 140.10
FF 5.2535

Crossword Page 1

A new ruling by the IRS restricts the choice of U.S.-issued bonds for Americans living abroad. Pages 14-15.

Dukakis Accuses Aide of Plotting 'Coup'

By Fox Butterfield
New York Times Service

BOSTON — An angry Governor Michael S. Dukakis has accused Lieutenant Governor Evelyn Murphy of plotting a "palace coup" and planning to take over the government while he is out of the country so she can impose her own plan for solving the Massachusetts budget crisis.

Before Mr. Dukakis arrived in West Germany on Friday on a trade mission, he and his aides asserted that Ms. Murphy intended to act for reasons of "personal political gain" to bolster her sagging prospects in the Democratic gubernatorial primary on Sept. 18.

Ms. Murphy, who acknowledged that she did indeed have a plan in mind, countered that Mr. Dukakis was inept and that someone

had to act to reverse the state government's increasingly bleak fiscal situation.

Under Massachusetts law, the lieutenant governor assumes the powers of the governor whenever the chief executive is out of the state.

[On Friday, Ms. Murphy did indeed grab the reins of power as acting governor and announced her plans to rescue the state's finances, The Associated Press reported from Boston.

[She announced proposals that she contended would save the state up to \$150 million, included executive orders to slash the state work force and cut salaries for some employees. Ms. Murphy also asked agencies to cut their 1992 budgets 10 percent below spending levels for the current fiscal year.

"I'm not going to do anything silly," she

said at a news conference. "I understand the limits of my authority right now." She acknowledged that Mr. Dukakis could rescind the orders when he returns from Europe next week.

After learning of Ms. Murphy's intentions, Mr. Dukakis had twice this week postponed his 13-day trade mission to Europe, and aides described him as virtually a prisoner in his own state.

But with no public explanation and apparently without reaching any agreement with Ms. Murphy, Mr. Dukakis suddenly went ahead with his trip Thursday evening, leaving for Berlin.

His departure left unclear exactly what was going to happen in Massachusetts, where the

See COUP, Page 6



MOSCOW WILL BARGAIN WITH JAPAN — Edward A. Shevardnadze telling reporters Friday in Tokyo that the Soviets would negotiate on the disputed Kuril Islands. Page 2.



A confrontation in Belloc, France, between farmers and police after a truck was seized and 386 British sheep were slaughtered.

On French Farms, a Desperate Season

By Steven Greenhouse

BEAUBEC-LA-ROSIERE, France—The tall tales of hay and the black, brown and white cows would make Daniel Beaufils' fields ideal for a pastoral Monet study. But when the ruddy-faced farmer talks, his brooding anger makes him sound less like a peaceful country gentleman than a latter-day *sans-culotte*.

"The last two summers have been the worst I've been through in my 38 years in this business," he said as he donned a cup of black coffee in his 150-year-old slate-roofed Normandy farmhouse. "Something has to be done for us."

In the best French revolutionary tradition, the 55-year-old Mr. Beaufils recently joined 400 furious farmers in nearby Rouen to demand more government aid.

They used tractors to crash through the ornate gates of the local prefecture and then clashed with police officers, who fired tear gas at them.

Severe drought and plunging beef prices have made this a hard summer for cattle farmers in Normandy, where the fields are a desiccated yellow rather than their usual vibrant green.

Because of the drought, Mr. Beaufils' rugged fields, good for little other than grazing and growing hay, are producing less than half their usual amount of feed.

And down the road in Forges-les-Bains, the price that Mr. Beaufils' cattle bring at market has fallen more than 10 percent since June.

As a result, he and other farmers in Beaubec, a hamlet of hillsides and bullocks, complain that they are losing so much money this year that they have to sell land to make ends meet.

"Most of what the government has offered us is words, and man can't live on words alone," said Mr. Beaufils, who has 100 head of cattle on his 35 hectares (90 acres). "The

said they're offering us is just a drop into a ravine."

France's 1.3 million farmers, led by disgruntled sheep and cattle growers, have made this scorching summer even more toxic.

Farmers in Burgundy blocked rail tracks with bales of hay. In August 16 policemen and farmers were injured when 2,000 farmers stormed the city hall. In Thoiry cattle growers stopped a German truck and burned alive the 219 head of cattle inside.

Near the English Channel, French farmers have frequently attacked trucks carrying Brit-

'The last two summers have been the worst in my 38 years in this business.'

Daniel Beaufils, cattle grower

ish and Irish livestock, and in the Vendée, on the Atlantic coast, they invaded a farm and poisoned 94 sheep recently bought from Britain.

"I don't support burning animals alive, but the fact is we're not in very good shape," said Mr. Beaufils, who sometimes seemed taken aback by the anger of his own words.

France's cattle surplus is so great that for three weeks the animal market in Forges-les-Bains refused to buy any livestock.

Meat consumption is down in part because even the cheese-loving French have become cholesterol-conscious.

In addition, the recent outbreak of bovine spongiform encephalopathy in Britain, which kills cattle by attacking their brains, has made the French less enthusiastic about their beloved *steak frites*.

And as distant as the collapse of communism in Eastern Europe might seem from

Normandy, Mr. Beaufils blames it for many of his woes.

With borders opened to trade, many Italian cattle farmers are buying stock at bargain prices in Romania and Poland.

East Germans have rushed to buy West German meat in their enthusiasm for rejecting everything made at home, and East German beef has consequently flooded France.

"We all wished for the unification of the two Germanys, but no one foresaw these repercussions," said Jean Dupques, a cattle farmer and director of the animal market in Forges-les-Bains.

"Beef imports from East Germany have caused a 1 or 2 percent increase in supply, and that has brought about the current catastrophe."

Farmers are demanding that the government speed special payments to help them meet the effects of the summer's drought. They also want the government to make grain available at subsidized prices, help push up beef prices and limit beef imports from East Germany.

The government has granted part of these demands, but says it does not have the money to give in to all of them.

Mr. Beaufils insists that he will continue to protest to demand more help, but he admits that he is disheartened.

"I sometimes wonder whether all this is worth it, with the price of my animals declining day after day," he said.

French Driver Beaten

Three men beat up a French truck driver on a British freeway Friday. The Associated Press reported from London. The assault followed attacks by French farmers against Britons, including the beating of British truck drivers this week and the burning of a consignment of British sheep.

Eric Genter, of Montigny-en-Gohelle, told the police that he knew of no motive for the attack. The police said that his truck was not carrying livestock.

Solidarity Bars Paper From Using Union Logo

By Mary Battiatia

Washington Post Service

WARSAW — The Solidarity union led by Lech Walesa has prohibited use of the movement's familiar red logo by Poland's most widely read daily newspaper, *Gazeta Wyborcza*.

The union's national leadership said it had voted the ban because the independent, pro-Solidarity daily is based against Mr. Walesa and no longer serves the union's interests.

Gazeta Wyborcza, with a circulation of about 350,000, has supported the government of Prime Minister Tadeusz Mazowiecki. Under its editor-in-chief, Adam Michnik, a historian and former political prisoner, it also has attacked Mr. Walesa's political ambitions and accused him of destabilizing Poland's fragile political balance.

The move this week to strip the january Solidarity logo from the newspaper's masthead is the latest salvo in Mr. Walesa's increasingly aggressive bid for the Polish presidency. It also signals the disintegration of the old Solidarity alliance of industrial workers and intellectuals into competing political camps.

"Solidarity — it's just a name now, just a memory," a Warsaw construction company owner said of the newspaper's masthead change.

A union spokeswoman, Barbara Malak, resigned to protest the decision, saying Mr. Walesa was using the Solidarity logo as a censorship tool.

Mr. Walesa told Polish television Thursday that while "everyone" came from Solidarity and had fought communism together, "it's time we start bearing our own banners and our own signs to identify ourselves."

The council voted 26 to 21, with 12 abstentions, in favor of the ban. *Gazeta Wyborcza's* editorial board said the paper would abide by the ban, although the editors questioned Mr. Walesa's right to deprive them of a word that has come to be associated with the nation's anti-Communist spirit.

The newspaper removed the logo, and the phrase, "There is no Freedom Without Solidarity," from the front page and used it as a headline over an editorial explaining the ban.

"Solidarity is more than an anticomunism and self-governing labor union. It is something much broader. *Gazeta Wyborcza* is part of that community."

2-Plus-4 Pact Remains Elusive

BERLIN — The two Germanys and the four Allied powers failed to reach full agreement on Friday on the international terms for German reunification. East German officials reported.

But they said the two German states and the World War II Allies — the United States, the Soviet Union, Britain and France — were confident the outstanding issues could be resolved by foreign ministers meeting in Moscow next week.

"Substantial progress was achieved in the talks," an East German statement said. "All parties are confident that open questions can be resolved in Moscow during the foreign ministers meeting on Sept. 12."

The officials refused to say which issues remained open, but diplomats said the timing of the end of Allied rights over Berlin, a deadline for the withdrawal of Soviet troops from East Germany and West German financing of their repatriation still had to be agreed.

Chancellor Helmut Kohl of West Germany earlier telephoned President Mikhail S. Gorbachev to discuss German aid for the Soviet troop withdrawal over the next three to four years.

Mr. Kohl also invited Mr. Gorbachev and President George Bush to attend the reunification celebrations in Berlin on Oct. 3, the Bonn government spokesman said.

Hans Klein, Mr. Kohl's spokesman, said Mr. Kohl spoke by telephone with Mr. Bush on Thursday, issuing the invitation and discussing the Gulf crisis at length.

On Friday, Mr. Kohl spoke with Mr. Gorbachev, issuing an invitation and discussing the question of West Germany's compensation to the Soviet Union for the withdrawal of Soviet troops from East Germany.

Bonn has agreed to fund housing in the Soviet Union for the 380,000 Soviet troops and help pay for their retraining. The amount will be negotiated directly by Mr. Kohl and Mr. Gorbachev, who plan to confer again by telephone next week, Mr. Klein said.

(AP, Reuters, AFP)

B-I-W

EXPO 1995

TENDER NOTICE

As already announced, the Vienna-Budapest World Exposition will be held under the title "Bridges to the Future" in 1995, according to the joint intention of the Hungarian Republic and the Republic of Austria and the assent given by B.I.E. (Bureau International des Expositions) in December 1989. The Hungarian government emphatically supports the exposition. Concerning the commercial implementation of the World Exposition and the related infrastructural developments, the following investment possibilities are offered:

- the direct expo investment program US\$500 million
- expo-related infrastructural and tourism development program US\$1.5 billion

In addition to this, there is a possibility for an open infrastructural package program costing about US\$6 billion and involving highways, railways, telecommunication, water and air transport, subways, hotels, entertainment facilities, culture and health facilities, and a new city center for the post-utilization of the Expo site. Legal regulations in force ensure attractive tax concessions and guarantees on repatriation of profits for foreign investors.

The purpose of this invitation is to learn about the financing intentions of investors, financial institutions, and contractors interested in Expo and related infrastructural investments, so that based on the applications we can supply detailed information on the state of the preparations and documentation on the projects.

Detailed documents of the invitation can be obtained by transferring US\$150 (Europe) or US\$170 (overseas) to the following account: 401 361 00 214/OKHB RT/Commercial and Kreditbank Ltd.

Deadlines for submitting letter of intent September 30th, 1990.
Deadlines for submitting final offer March 30th, 1991.

For further information, please contact the Program Office for the Budapest-Vienna World Exposition '95:

Address: H-1054
BUDAPEST
Kossuth Lajos tér 4.
Fax: 36/1/153-0124
Telex: 22 42 04

Grape Price Forces Up Cost of Champagne

Reuters

PARIS — The price of champagne is going to rise because of a dispute between producers and the farmers who grow the grapes in eastern France.

Champagne grapes will cost an average 20 percent more from now on, an increase that producers said could lead to a rise of at least 10 percent in the price of a bottle.

The collapse in April of a 30-year price negotiating system between growers and champagne producers, which fixed an annual overall price, is being blamed for the increase.

The Champagne Producers' Bureau, based in Epervan, said Friday that the 1990 reference price had been fixed at 32 francs (\$6.10) a kilogram (2.2 pounds).

Producers said the eventual grape price increase could be as high as 30 percent as companies were now obliged to negotiate with individual vineyard owners for each crop.

The producers said the higher grape costs could be reflected in bottle prices as early as January 1991.

There is usually a two-year gap between the time of grapes being picked and when they are sold as champagne.

Champagne prices vary enormously. Moët & Chandon's cheapest nonvintage bottle in France costs 140 francs, while a bottle of vintage Dom Perignon can run to 400 francs.

The popularity of champagne is at the heart of the price increases. Some 249 million bottles were sold worldwide in 1989, up sharply from 184 million bottles a decade earlier.

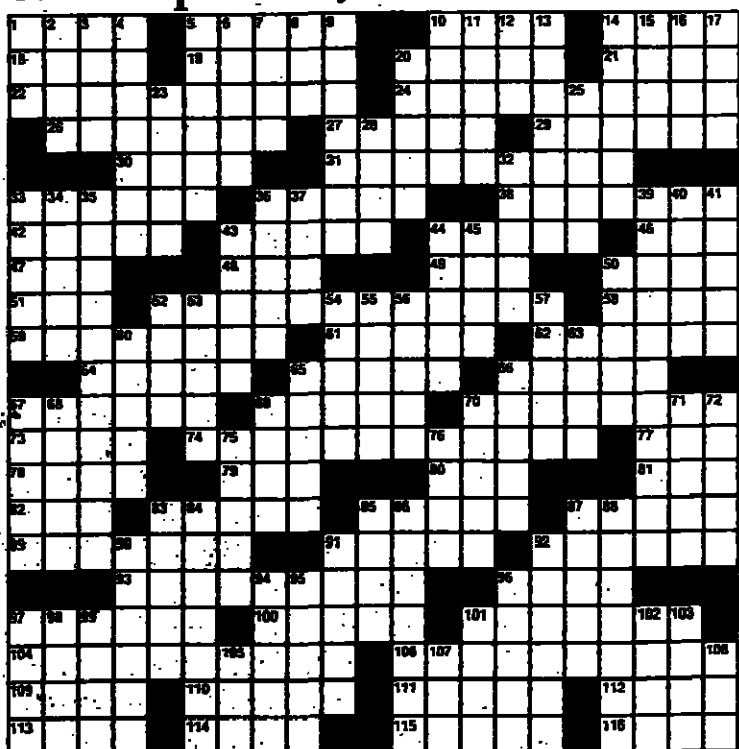
Chinese Message Vietnam on Ties

United Press International

BANGKOK — China, in a national day message to Vietnam, has called for the "early restoration" of relations with its former ally, the official Vietnam News Agency reported Friday.

Vietnam has long sought better relations with China, but has been rebuffed until recently. Ties grew strained at the end of the Vietnam War and broke down completely after Vietnam's 1978 invasion of Cambodia.

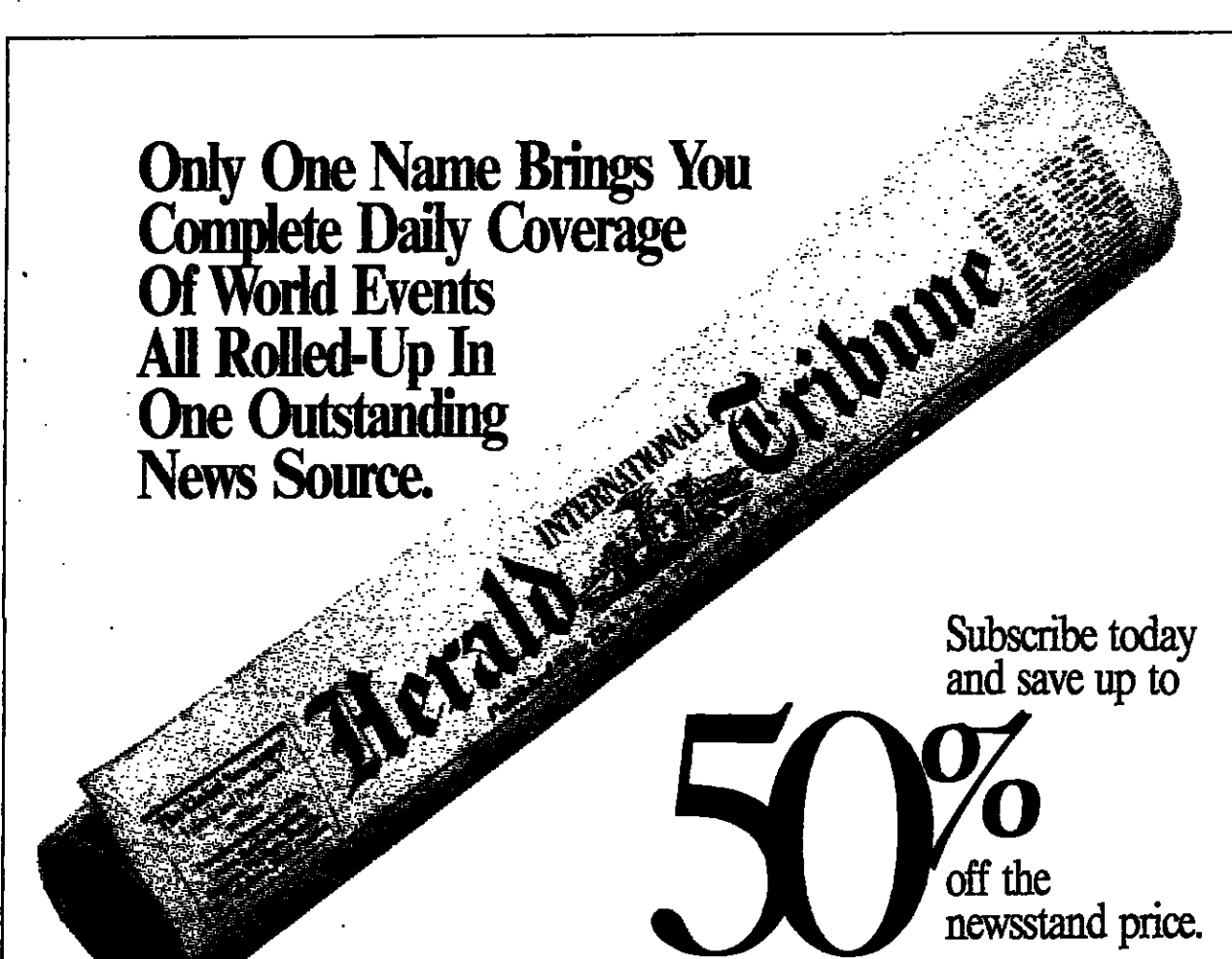
Second Opinions By Jeanette K. Brill



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33 Visions
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39 Improper
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46 Noddy
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58 Impala's big cousin
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63 Finished par-sailing
64 Pea or egg follower
65 "Really Me?" 1963 song
66 Suburb of Pittsburgh
67 School of whales
68 Relative of platy
69 Anguineous fish

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Finland	FIM	2,200	1,276
France	FF	1,600	1,312
Germany (DM)	DM	600	419
Great Britain	£	150	75
Greece (Dr)	Dr	40,000	23,000
Ireland	Ir£	50,000	28,000
Italy	Lira	450,000	250,000
Japan	¥	11,000	7,200
Netherlands	fl.	600	400
Norway (kr)	Nkr	2,500	1,600
Portugal	Esc.	3,000	1,600
Spain (Ptas)	Ptas	30,000	19,200
Sweden (kr)	SKr	3,000	1,600
Switzerland	Sfr	500	300
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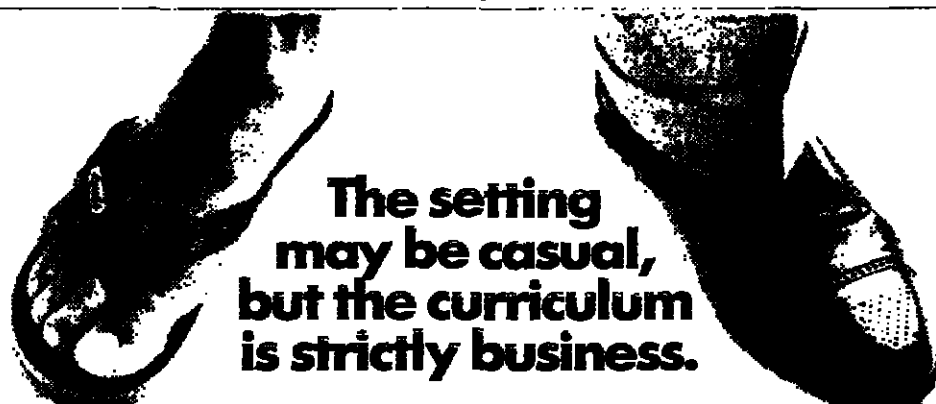
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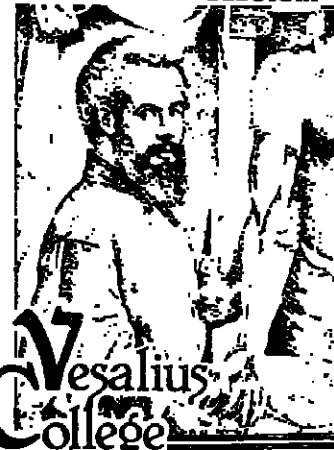
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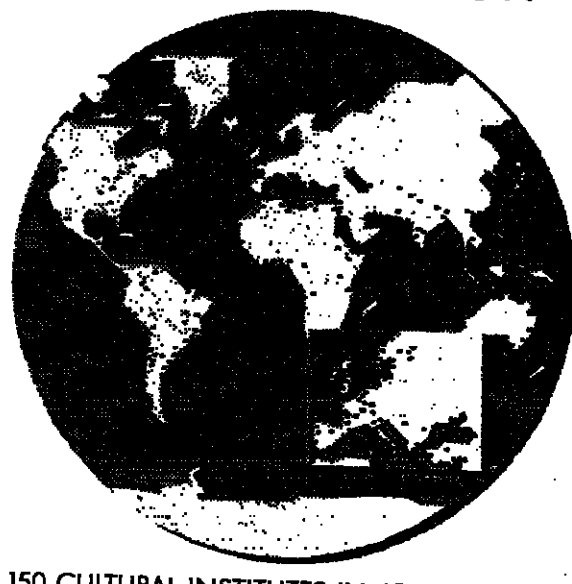
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ART

Small Budget Equals Big Art

How and Why the Pompidou Gets What It Gets

PARIS — Since Aug. 27, some of the thousands of visitors who daily enter the Centre Georges Pompidou and find their way to the contemporary art display on the upper floors pass a tentlike space with rolls of felt propped against the sides. Some may merely get the impression that workers have left an installation job unfinished. Others, catching sight of a museum label with the English title "Plight" and the name of Joseph Beuys, will be aware that the whole thing was intended as a work of art.

Bought in 1989, it is one of the 15,800 or so items that have been acquired by the museum through

SOURIN MELIKIAN

purchase, donation or bequest since 1977, just about doubling the inventory. In recent months, the pace has, if anything, accelerated. When the museum acquisitions committee last met on May 30, it accepted eight donations and approved the purchase of 25 works of art, not counting 23 photographs, one film and four video cassettes.

While the museum collections cover a period starting around 1905 down to our day, only one of the new acquisitions is a painting by a recognized 20th-century master. This is a great Fauvist landscape by André Derain, "Le Pont de Chatou," sold at Drouot on March 25 for 48.29 million francs (about \$8.3 million at the time) as part of the Marcelle and Lucien Bourdon collection. This did not cost the museum a centime. The Bourdons had advised the director of the Musée National d'Art Moderne, Jean-Hubert Martin, that they would be happy to let his institution have one painting from their collection by substituting itself to the last bidder at the sale. Add a 1934 watercolor by Joan Miró, two drawings by Jean Fautrier and a small painted plaster sculpture by Marcel Duchamp with the mold used to make it, and that is about it for the artists of the 20th century whose names mean something to nonprofessionals.

Martin, whose yearly purchase allowance is 25 million francs, points out with a smile that there is no question for him of buying great 20th-century masters within such limits. While it is true that this would only get half the great Derain donated by the Bourdons, there have been opportunities in recent years that could have been considered at auction and in the trade, from Albert Gleizes collages to Henri Laurens sculpture. Among the other European schools, the Italian Futurists, barely represented in French collections, were cheap, even a year ago. If financial constraints play a role in the current buying policy, so does clearly the museum's own free choice in negative and in positive terms.

One trend is toward large-scale work which, Martin comments, are proportionately cheaper because few private buyers have the space to accommodate them. The 1989



Detail of Derain's "Le Pont de Chatou."

Beuys followed another one of generous dimensions acquired in 1985, when Martin was not in charge. "Fonds VII-2" occupies a space measuring 643 by 455 by 196 centimeters (about 21 by 15 by 6.5 feet) according to the catalogue. To the hurried layman, this bears a deceptive similarity to interior decoration materials left lying around — eight piles of rectangular felt sheets with some brass plaques, wire and rods thrown in with the lot.

"La Salle Blanche" by Marcel Broodthaers, bought last year, looks like an architectural design display intended for a fair. Two rooms en suite with neoclassical moldings and cornices and a chimney piece in vaguely neo-Louis XIV style could have been constructed from a kit. Words related to the painter's and decorator's craft are carefully written in large cursive lettering all over the walls. They form a nonsensical, faintly evocative sequence in what appears to be a belated expression of Dadaist humor. Indeed, parody and a penchant for the absurd conveyed visually appear to be the underlying themes behind many of the acquisitions made in the last two decades.

One of the latest and by far the most spectacular in this line is Jean Tinguely's large accumulation of metal bars, wheels and cogs arranged in spooly imitation of some derelict industrial machinery. Bought last year, it is called "L'Enfer, un petit début" ("Hell, a modest beginning"), a title that would be equally suitable for much else in the contemporary art display. The construction is supposed to be in motion but was reduced to forlorn, dusty, rusty stillness when I saw it. A stuffed bird hanging in the foreground is in danger of disintegrating. "Tinguely uses inexpensive materials," Martin explains, which few would doubt on seeing the recycled scrap iron. Mar-

tin, however, will not reveal the price for the piece bought directly from the artist — art from the scrap heap can be expensive.

Born in Strasbourg in 1944, Jean-Hubert Martin, who graduated with a degree in art history from the Sorbonne in 1968, has formally been presiding over the acquisitions policy since 1987, when he was appointed director of the Musée National d'Art Moderne. But his influence has been felt for much longer. After spending 18 months as a trainee curator in the Cabinet des Dessins at the Louvre in 1969-1970, he leaped at the opportunity when a curatorial position came up at the modern art museum in 1971 when it was still housed in the Palais de Tokyo. Martin says he seriously contemplated joining the Old Masters department at the Louvre but settled for the Musée National d'Art Moderne because it was already known that it would be moved to the Centre Pompidou when it opened. There would be greater scope for a young man.

MOREOVER, he had always taken a keen interest in contemporary art, hobnobbing with young artists, among whom he mentions Daniel Buren and others. The exhibitions in which he was involved, Man Ray and Alberto Burri in 1972, Richard Lindner in 1974, the great Francis Picabia retrospective in 1976 at the Grand Palais, reflects his constant interest in Surrealism and its aftermath, and more generally in visual art as a means of conveying purely intellectual precepts.

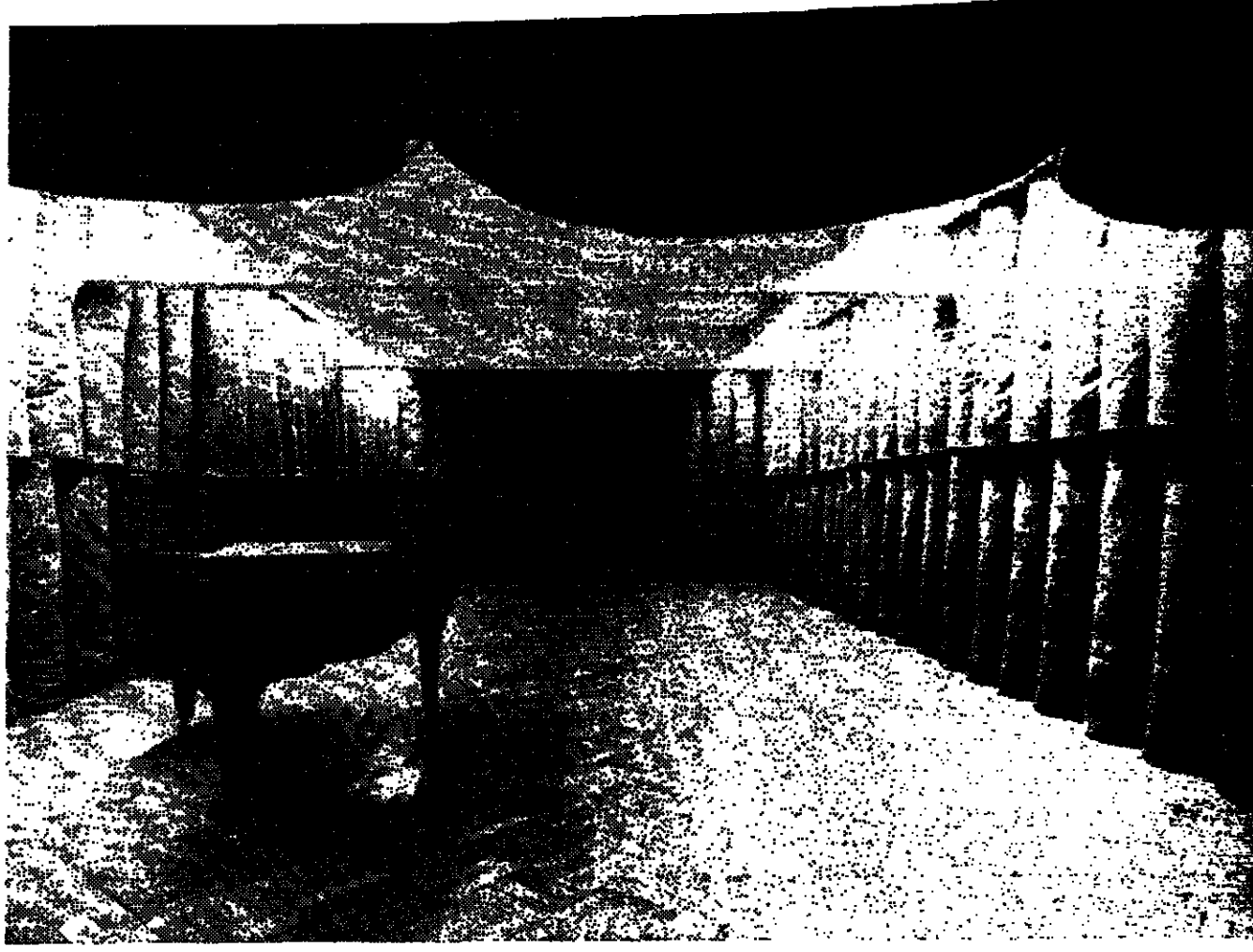
Among the acquisitions he advocated as a curator, in 1975, Niels Toroni's "Empreintes de pinces" (30 cm.), is typical. As Martin stresses, the painter always does the

same small squares, five centimeters wide, at 30 centimeter intervals, in staggered rows. The price, Martin says, was bitterly debated to an agreed amount of 8,000 francs. He thinks it would now be worth \$100,000. Eager to make the point that Toroni's oeuvre is based on invariability, Martin recommended two more Toronis in 1988. All three are on view in the exhibition drawn from the Centre Pompidou's reserve collection and currently to be seen through Sept. 30 at the Deichtorhallen in Hamburg under the title "Aktueller Kunst Europas." In the catalogue, Bernard Blistène asks rhetorically, "Why would Toroni vary?" Why, indeed, if he can sell three of the same to Europe's leading institution in the field?

About the time he recommended the first Toroni, Martin turned to Daniel Buren, the man who does stripes and later wrecked, temporarily one hopes, the historic site of the Palais Royal by screwing the floor of its beautiful 18th century colonnade with sections of pillars in bright blue and white. Martin wanted Buren to do work for the Musée National d'Art Moderne. He took him to the top floor of the Centre Pompidou as it was being completed. Buren, on seeing the panoramic view of the city, sensibly remarked that the public would want to look at the cityscape as much as the art inside. He suggested hoisting 15 flags on various Paris buildings. And so it was that in April 1977, 15 blue and white striped banners went up across Paris, from the Palais de Chaillot to the Louvre. The stripes received three more airings in 1981-82, 1986 and 1987. The idea, as Martin sums it up, was "to project Buren's art as far as possible beyond the museum confines."

Another great idea was to put it out of sight, Buren's suggestion being, this time, to paint stripes that would be concealed by being hung on the wall behind other artists' paintings. "When Buren first told me about this project I felt a huge doubt," Martin observes without a trace of irony. "But he persuaded me. Why can't art be hidden? This is the interplay between the visible and the invisible." Behind one of Frantisek Kupka's paintings, the museum's walls are thus graced with the presence of Buren's invisible work.

The concept is not far removed from that underlying Italian Arte Povera admired by Martin, in which the artist's role does not go much beyond choosing a few items. In the Hamburg show, one of Martin's favorite acquisitions is a rectangular metal plaque with a tress of human hair coming down through two holes. The museum bought it in 1981. In his own commentary appended to that of another curator in the Musée National d'Art Moderne, Martin writes about "the theatrical and Baroque effect" and the "dialectic of antithetical elements." The deliberations of the acquisitions committee are not made public. It is much to be regretted. Since words play such a major part in the art, they might add their own contribution.



"Plight," Joseph Beuys's installation at the Centre Georges Pompidou.

Barcelona: Art in the Streets

By Edward Schumacher
New York Times Service

BARCELONA — In the last decade, Barcelona has erected nearly 35 monumental public sculptures, and more are going up in what many sculptors, dealers and critics say is the most ambitious program of its kind in the world.

The city has commissioned what seems to be a who's who of sculptors, most of them from the United States and Spain. It is paying them little but allowing them to make what they like and put it as they like in any of the more than 150 new or rehabilitated plazas and parks.

Among the sculptors whose works are already in place are Richard Serra, Ellsworth Kelly, Eduardo Chillida, Joan Miró, Bryan Hunt, Anthony Caro, Antoni Tàpies and Xavier Corberó. Among those with works in progress are Roy Lichtenstein, Claes Oldenburg and Beverly Pepper.

As a striking exception to its practice of commissioning works, the city recently purchased a 21-foot-long (6.5-meter) whimsical cat by Fernando Botero.

"It's kind of astonishing, isn't it?" Pepper said. "There is more energy in this place than any other place I've ever known." She is close to completing two companion sculptures: a peaked mass covered in ceramic, and an elegant spiral of trees lined with smaller ceramic masses that double as benches.

The program in part reflects the sensitivities of this port city, Barcelona and its region, Catalonia, were



Edward Schumacher/The New York Times

"Dragon of St. George" a steel sculpture by Andrés Nagel, above, and "Woman and Bird" by Joan Miró.

one of Europe's greatest centers of medieval art and architecture. At the turn of the century, it was a center of Art Nouveau. The young Pablo Picasso found inspiration in a brothel here and painted "Les Femmes d'Alger," setting the stage for Cubism and changing art history. Another of the region's contributions to modern art is Salvador Dalí.

And all of it was done with — or perhaps because of — a Catalan twist. The region fights fiercely to maintain its language, its culture and its political autonomy inside Spain.

"They're not doing this for tourism," Pepper said. "They're doing it for civic pride. There is a whole other feeling about art here."

But behind the program, too, has been a bold theory of urban planning. Since 1979, two successive socialist city administrations dominated by young intellectuals and architects have turned away from a traditional planning emphasis on grand sociological and engineering schemes to focus on a potpourri of projects intended to revive neighborhood identity and street life.

Forty years of economic hardship and a fascist fetish for organization under Franco had sapped the communal street life that is the lifeblood of any thriving city, and particularly a Mediterranean one. The Franco years imposed a dense ring of dreary blue-collar apartment blocks that were choking the city.

The centerpiece of the new plan are the more than 150 plazas and a dozen new parks, designed by the socialists' first planning czar, Oriol Bohigas, and carried out by his successor, Josep Antoni Acebillo.

The sculptures were introduced, Bohigas said, to give dignity to these public spaces, most of them in working-class neighborhoods.

"It's a new type of urban planning for a new democracy," he said, adding that other European cities, like Paris and Berlin, were moving toward similar planning approaches.

That so many renowned artists were included, however, was serendipitous.

On a visit to New York in the early 1980s Barcelona's first socialist mayor, Narcís Serra, spent a night of art, dinner and punk rock in SoHo with Corberó, the Catalan sculptor, and several American sculptors. Mayor Serra came away inspired with the possibilities.

The response by sculptors has been overwhelming. They are paid \$20,000, far less than some of them usually command. But their expenses for travel, materials and labor — more than \$1 million in some cases — are paid.

"You're not well paid, but you're well gratified," Corberó said.

Under the current mayor, Pasqual Maragall, another socialist intellectual, the program still has no budget and no formal screening commission. Acebillo, the planner, makes the decisions. The money, taken from city budgets as needed, is often said to come from what city officials call the "disaster budget" — a fund to make what Franco did to the city.

"There are no bureaucratic problems," Pepper said. "In most cities, the contracts are so complicated that you feel boxed in. You become a contractor more than an artist. Here, it's been exactly like working for a private collector, only better. There are many more people who can see and share your work."

Such informality has its drawbacks. Some sculptures have been damaged or soiled because of poor maintenance, though the city has moved to rectify that.

SOME of the more spectacular sculptures in working-class neighborhoods today include Hunt's "Rites of Spring," a sinuous and sensuously draped metal standing figure. The statue, coiled around by brick arches left from a work shed, is at one end of the dramatically landscaped Parc del Clot, a former railroad yard.

Chillida's "Ecology to Water," a huge four-fingered steel vise, is suspended over a swimming pool in



Parc de la Creueta del Coll, a former rock quarry. One of Kelly's three sculptures, a tall flat-faced totem, stands nearby. His other two pieces, an aluminum-colored totem and a brown metal wedge, stand like two rocks in the Parc de la Pegaso, the former site of a truck factory.

Miró's "Woman and Bird," a tall, gawky polychrome figure, is reflected in a pond on the edge of Parc de l'Escondorador, formerly the site of a slaughterhouse.

El Parc de l'Espanya Industrial was the site of a textile factory. At one end of it is the gigantic playful steel "Dragon of St. George" by Andrés Nagel. It serves as a children's slide into a pool. The far end of the park is more formal, graced by Caro's abstract sculpture and a steel one by Pablo Palazuelo that resembles a house.

Tàpies's "Homage to Picasso" sits on Passeig de Picasso, a boulevard created out of a downtown street that had been sliding into tawdry oblivion. The sculpture is a large glass cube with water pouring down its sides. Inside are random pieces of furniture and canvas alluding to Picasso's nonconformity.

Richard Serra incorporated a palm tree into his work, which includes two concentric concrete walls and a leaning erector-set tower that together make a Minimalist design out of the rehabilitated Plaça de la Palmera.

In almost every instance, the sculptors have chosen their parks or plazas and worked closely with their architects to insure an integral design. Some of the early plazas were criticized for lacking greenery, which the latest ones usually include.

Taken together, the pieces form a sort of outdoor museum of late 20th-century work. They add to an already rich heritage of sculpture from earlier years around the city.

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Delacroix's Vision of America

'Les Natchez' Closes a Gap at Metropolitan Museum

By John Russell
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — With the acquisition of "Les Natchez," a major painting by Eugène Delacroix (1798-1863) that went on public view Thursday, the Metropolitan Museum has closed an important gap in its coverage of French 19th-century painting.

Delacroix in the 1820s and '30s was a master of the dying fall, in which a small martyrdom was epitomized. When pity and compassion were called for, and the action had taken place in strange and distant places, Delacroix was the foreign correspondent of place in high art.

He rose to the occasion. In the monumental "Massacre at Chios," now in the Louvre, the scene has an immortal echo. The painting stands for all massacres, everywhere.

In a private and somber context, "Les Natchez" — first shown in the Paris Salon of 1835 — has that same quality. We cannot be surprised that when Delacroix listed the paintings by which he most wanted to be remembered, "Les Natchez" was right in there with "Liberty Leading the People," "Death of Sardanapalus" and "Women of Algiers."

Coincidentally with this purchase, the Met also acquired the only painting by the foremost painter of the French Romantic movement that has an American subject.

Delacroix never set foot in America. Nor is he known to have met an American Indian. But when he read Chateaubriand's "Atala," first published in 1801 and subtitled "The Love of Two Savages in the Desert," he knew that the story was for him.

In 1822, when he was 24, he noted in his journal that he must one day tackle the scene in which an American Indian couple flees, in terror and alone, after being driven from their homes in the American South by a French army.

While they are making their way up the Mississippi in a small boat, the young woman is seized with labor pains. They scramble ashore. She gives birth on the bank. Her milk is tainted, and the child dies. It was with an incomparable



"Les Natchez" by Eugène Delacroix at the Metropolitan Museum of Art.

surge of sympathetic emotion that Delacroix summoned up the huge bend of a mile-wide Mississippi, the fast-moving clouds — dark and light, in alternation — that seem barely able to keep pace with the drama, and the rowboat drawn up on the shore.

On the beauty and fragility of the well-formed young couple, Delacroix lavished all his gifts as a painter of the human figure. The newborn baby is one of the most tender evocations of its kind in all European painting.

There would be much to say, too, of the ethnographical detail: the young woman's necklace and bracelet of alternating orange and green beads, the young father's feathered headdress and the tomahawk that he has taken care to bring safely ashore.

Unlike Chateaubriand, Delacroix had never traveled by boat down a great American river. Nor had he been lucky enough, as Chateaubriand had been, to feast by night on the river bank with American Indians who shared with him the hams of a freshly killed bear cub. But every bit as much as Chateaubriand, he felt that the honor of humankind might reside as much among the American Indians

as among the Europeans who preyed upon them.

"Les Natchez" was consigned by an anonymous collector at Christie's in New York last winter. The painting fetched \$5 million at auction at Christie's, plus the buyer's fee of 10 percent. (It should perhaps be added that Harry Brooks, the chairman of Wildenstein & Co., who bid on behalf of the Met, waived his company's fee.)

The Met paid for the Delacroix with funds raised last spring by the sale of four paintings of relatively minor quality from its own collection: a Monet that has not been hung for 30 years and three inconsequential Renoirs. Even those who are opposed in principle to deaccession of any kind may agree that the loss of four comparatively trivial paintings was more than balanced by the arrival of a masterpiece that is also a landmark in the history of the European Romantic movement.

Since acquiring "Les Natchez," the Met's conservation department has restored to it a unity and a homogeneity of tone that had been disturbed by earlier meddlings and repaintings. Light and air have come back to the foreground. The original delicate shimmer is once

again present in the man's clothes. A subliminal blue shadow, indicative of overwhelming fatigue, has been rediscovered in the area of the young woman's lips. The sky has once again the urgency that Delacroix clearly thought essential to the image. As for the baby, we sense that although Delacroix was the least maudlin of men, he just wasn't going to let him die on canvas.

In later life, Delacroix turned very much against Chateaubriand. Ranking him with "the Schuberts, the dreamers, the Lamartines," he wrote in his journals that where love between men and women was concerned, Chateaubriand was a sentimentalizing falsifier. (It was Delacroix's opinion that when men and women were making love, they had better things to do than gaze at the moon and talk about infinity.) But in his 20s and 30s, Chateaubriand's "Atala" struck home to him directly, just as it did to thousands of other readers.

"Les Natchez" will hang in the museum's André Meyer galleries, just across the way from a view of Salisbury Cathedral by John Constable, the great English landscape painter whom Delacroix so much admired.



A sculpture by Anselm Kiefer at the Israel Museum, and the director, Martin Weyl.

Israel Museum Celebrates 25 Years of Perseverance

By Jackson Diehl
Washington Post Service

JERUSALEM — Though the specter of Saddam Hussein frightened off two guest artists, a major exhibition of drawings and more than half of its American patrons, the Israel Museum unashamedly launched a gala celebration of its first 25 years, during which it has covered a Jerusalem hilltop with one of the Middle East's richest cultural complexes and endured countless regional crises.

The focus of the three days of parties, tours and ceremonies was to have been the inauguration of the \$11 million Nathan Cummings 20th Century Art Building, which gives the museum 48,000 square feet (4,400 square meters) of additional space, including new exhibition rooms for its collections of modern paintings, drawings, designs and photography, and completes the original master plan for its sprawling campus of white stone buildings.

But as a dramatically smaller than expected crowd of foreign donors, journalists and guests gathered on the windswept plaza in front of the new pavilion on Monday, there was as much celebration of the institution's perseverance in the nasty climate of the Middle East as of its six new galleries, which were designed by the Danish architect Jørgen Bo.

"When we opened the museum, we were only two kilometers from a hostile border, from a hostile army, and people said, 'How dare you bring works of art so close to danger?'" said Teddy Kollek, the long-time mayor of Jerusalem and founding father of the museum, referring to the 1960s, when Jerusalem was still divided into Israeli and Jordanian sectors. "Now you are seeing the completed museum, you came here and forgot all the terrible media and newspaper stories about the dangers of coming to Israel, and we are sitting here on a beautiful place in the sunshine."

To the chagrin of Kollek and museum directors who devoted years to preparing for the event, the patrons and artists who ignored Israel's precarious perch on the

sidelines of the Gulf crisis were well outnumbered by those who decided not to risk the trip to Jerusalem. Above all, the museum's American friends bailed out: Only 130 of an expected 350 donors, artists, dealers and collectors turned up for the festivities, and a major collection of master drawings due to be exhibited in the new pavilion was withdrawn by its owners, the Ian Woodner family, just before it was to be shipped from the Metropolitan Museum in New York.

"We worked two years to put

One of the Middle East's richest cultural complexes has endured countless regional crises.

this together, and then just watched it fall apart," said Marwan Cogan, the president of the American Friends of the Israel Museum.

"You know, most of the Europeans came. It's only the Americans that backed out," said Suzanne Landau, the museum's curator of contemporary art. "I think it's because Americans are more open to the influence, or even the brainwashing, of television and the media. The Europeans managed to keep perspective on it, but the Americans just panicked."

Even with the crisis-induced fallout, Kollek and the museum's long-time supporters seemed to have much to celebrate from the perspective of 25 years. Depending overwhelmingly on donations (most of them foreign) of money and materials and overcoming indifference and occasional resistance from Israeli governments, the institution has managed to assemble what its director, Martin Weyl, says is arguably "the largest museum between Rome and Tokyo."

The centerpiece of the collection, housed in its own pavilion, is the Dead Sea Scrolls, the biblical Jewish manuscripts recovered from the

caves near the Dead Sea. The museum also includes a large archaeology department, with thousands of items from biblical and Roman times found in excavations around Israel, and perhaps the world's richest collection of Judaica.

The new Cummings building will provide space for collections that until now competed for space in a single, cramped gallery with the museum's store of 19th-century and Impressionist paintings. Though its collection of modern paintings is relatively modest, the museum has an extensive archive of about 50,000 drawings and prints as well as another collection of more than 40,000 photographs, both of which will now have permanent exhibition space.

The Cummings family, owners of the Chicago-based Sara Lee Corp., donated \$3 million toward the new wing through its family foundation. The wing is named for the late founder of the corporation, a collector of late 19th-century and early 20th-century paintings.

Among the paintings on display in the new building this week was a group from the collection of the film producer Sam Spiegel, which Israel just inherited. They include



works by Cézanne, Monet, Gauguin and Picasso, and the first paintings the museum has obtained by Bonnard and Rousseau.

The museum also obtained a series of avant-garde works from European and American artists that sprang across the top floor of the Cummings building. But one new work, by the American artist Dennis Adams, suffered a bizarre accident: It was struck and destroyed by a reckless driver. Adams had created an aluminum bust top outside the museum's main entrance, featuring dramatic pictures of the 1981 evacuation of Israeli settlers from the Sinai Peninsula.

After it was crushed by the car, Weyl, the museum director, said the museum had a problem: "We had to try and convince the Israeli police it was valuable art, and not just a bus stop."

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MARKET DIARY

Dow Rises Sharply
In Dull Trading

United Press International
NEW YORK — U.S. stock prices closed sharply higher Friday in dull trading, bolstered by lower oil prices, optimism about weekend

N.Y. Stocks

talks on the federal budget deficit and strength in the bond market. The Dow Jones industrial average, which sank 31.93 points Thursday, rose 23.26 to close at 2,619.55.

Among broader market gauges, the New York Stock Exchange composite index rose 1.45 to 177.31 and Standard & Poor's 500-stock index added 2.94 to 323.40. Advances led declines by about a 9.5 ratio; Big Board volume declined to 123.80 million shares from 125.62 million traded Thursday. The stock market ignored news that the U.S. civilian jobless rate climbed to 5.6 percent in August—the highest level in two years—because of sentiment that the fig-

ures were not weak enough to pressure the Federal Reserve Board into an imminent interest-rate cut. Instead, investors sent stocks higher thanks to falling oil prices.

"The job data really didn't mean much," said Dale Tills, manager of institutional equities trading at Charles Schwab & Co. in San Francisco. He said a firm bond market helped sentiment, as did President George Bush's comment that negotiators would be able to arrive at a deficit-cutting agreement.

NYSE 'R' Us was the most active issue, down 1% to 23%. Analysts were said to have cut earnings estimates for the company. AT&T followed, down 3% to 31%. IBM was third, rallying 3% to 105%.

MNC Financial was next, up 7% to 6%, rebounding from a rumor-driven plunge over the past two days. MNC's board will meet Tuesday to decide whether to maintain the current quarterly dividend.

Weak Jobs Figures Fail
To Keep Dollar Down

Reuters
NEW YORK — The dollar closed mostly higher Friday, losing ground only to the yen among major currencies.

Although U.S. employment data for August were somewhat weaker than expected, upward revisions in July data buoyed the dollar, said

The dollar closed at 140.10 yen, down from 140.70 on Thursday. The close was the dollar's lowest versus the yen in nearly a year.

The Deutsche mark ended at \$9.32, compared with \$9.33 on Thursday, and the Swiss franc finished at 107.32 yen, down from 108.48.

Foreign Exchange

David Jacques of Barclays Bank PLC.

The dollar closed at 1,568.5 DM, up from 1,554.3 DM on Thursday, and at 1,305.55 Swiss francs, compared with 1,297.0.

"The market was already short dollars, expecting an immediate Fed easing," said Albert Soria of Kansai-Osaka-Paniki Bank.

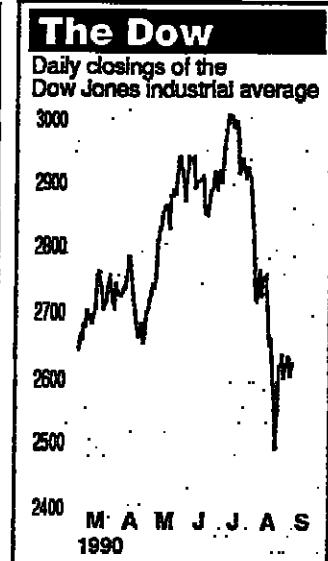
The yen continued higher across the board, a strength that dealers attributed to repatriation of dollars to Japan ahead of the closing of a six-month financial reporting period at the end of September.

"Over the past week the Japanese have been selling U.S. assets, converting dollars into yen," summed up George Eckhardt of PaineWebber Group Inc. Part of the reason is to cover losses on the Tokyo stock market, he added. Tokyo stocks rose Friday after four days of declines.

The British pound fell to \$1.892 from \$1.9132 on Thursday. The dollar rose against the French franc, to 5.535 from 5.5207.

The dollar closed at 1,564.5 DM, against Thursday's 1,558.5 finish, and at 140.25 yen versus 141.05.

Via Associated Press Sept. 7



NYSE Most Active

Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
AT&T	31.93	31.93	31.93	-0.31
IBM	105.00	105.00	105.00	+3.00
NYSE	23.26	23.26	23.26	-1.00
Standard & Poor's	323.40	323.40	323.40	+2.94
Dow Jones	2619.55	2619.55	2619.55	+23.26

NYSE Most Active

Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
AT&T	31.93	31.93	31.93	-0.31
IBM	105.00	105.00	105.00	+3.00
NYSE	23.26	23.26	23.26	-1.00
Standard & Poor's	323.40	323.40	323.40	+2.94
Dow Jones	2619.55	2619.55	2619.55	+23.26

NYSE Diary

Adv.	Decl.	Unch.	Total
118	51	11	180
118	51	11	180
118	51	11	180

Amex Diary

Adv.	Decl.	Unch.	Total
27	13	1	41
27	13	1	41
27	13	1	41

NASDAQ Diary

Adv.	Decl.	Unch.	Total
711	77	2	790
711	77	2	790
711	77	2	790

Dow Jones Averages

Index	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Indus.	2619.55	2619.55	2619.55	2619.55	+23.26
Transp.	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	+0.00
Utilities	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	+0.00
Finance	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	+0.00
SP 500	323.40	323.40	323.40	323.40	+2.94

Standard & Poor's Indexes

Index	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Indus.	323.40	323.40	323.40	323.40	+2.94
Transp.	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	+0.00
Utilities	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	+0.00
Finance	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	+0.00
SP 500	323.40	323.40	323.40	323.40	+2.94

NYSE Indexes

Index	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
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Transp.	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	+0.00
Utilities	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	+0.00
Finance	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	+0.00
SP 500	323.40	323.40	323.40	323.40	+2.94

NASDAQ Indexes

Index	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Indus.	2619.55	2619.55	2619.55	2619.55	+23.26
Transp.	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	+0.00
Utilities	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	+0.00
Finance	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	+0.00
SP 500	323.40	323.40	323.40	323.40	+2.94

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Adv.	Decl.	Unch.	Total
27	13	1	41
27	13	1	41
27	13	1	41

NASDAQ Diary

Adv.	Decl.	Unch.	Total
711	77	2	790
711	77	2	790
711	77	2	790

Currency Options

Index	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Indus.	2619.55	2619.55	2619.55	2619.55	+23.26
Transp.	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	+0.00
Utilities	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	+0.00
Finance	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	+0.00
SP 500	323.40	323.40	323.40	323.40	+2.94

Standard & Poor's Indexes

Index	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Indus.	323.40	323.40	323.40	323.40	+2.94
Transp.	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	+0.00
Utilities	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	+0.00
Finance	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	+0.00
SP 500	323.40	323.40	323.40	323.40	+2.94

NYSE Indexes

Index	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Indus.	2619.55	2619.55	2619.55	2619.55	+23.26
Transp.	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	+0.00
Utilities	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	+0.00
Finance	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	+0.00
SP 500	323.40	323.40	323.40	323.40	+2.94

NASDAQ Indexes

Index	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Indus.	2619.55	2619.55	2619.55	2619.55	+23.26
Transp.	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	+0.00
Utilities	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	+0.00
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Amex Diary

Adv.	Decl.	Unch.	Total
27	13	1	41
27	13	1	41
27	13	1	41

NASDAQ Diary

Adv.	Decl.	Unch.	Total
711	77	2	790
711	77	2	790
711	77	2	790

European Commodities

Index	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Indus.	2619.55	2619.55	2619.55	2619.55	+23.26
Transp.	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	+0.00
Utilities	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	+0.00
Finance	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	+0.00
SP 500	323.40	323.40	323.40	323.40	+2.94

Standard & Poor's Indexes

Index	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Indus.	323.40	323.40	323.40	323.40	+2.94
Transp.	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	+0.00
Utilities	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	+0.00
Finance	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	+0.00
SP 500	323.40	323.40	323.40	323.40	+2.94

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Indus.	2619.55	2619.55	2619.55	2619.55	+23.26
Transp.	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	+0.00
Utilities	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	+0.00
Finance	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	+0.00
SP 500	323.40	323.40	323.40	323.40	+2.94

NASDAQ Indexes

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Standard & Poor's	323.40	323.40	323.40	+2.94
Dow Jones	2619.55	2619.55	2619.55	+23.26

NYSE Diary

Spot	5785.00	5805.00	5775.00	5785.00
Forward	5905.00	5910.00	5890.00	5900.00
ZINC (Special High Grade)				
Dollars per metric ton				
Spot	1605.00	1610.00	1570.00	1575.00
Forward	1595.00	1597.00	1492.00	1493.00

Spot Commodities

Commodity	Today	Prev
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Tate Bids For British Sugar

LONDON—The sugar concern Tate & Lyle PLC announced Friday that it had made an offer to buy British Sugar, the country's leading producer of beet sugar, from the troubled commodities house Bordenfod International PLC.

Berisford put British Sugar on offer in July after announcing a 41 percent drop in pretax income profit due to a disastrous diversification into New York real estate.

A Tate & Lyle bid for British Sugar in 1987 was blocked by the Monopolies and Mergers Commission, as it would have given Tate & Lyle control of over 95 percent of the British sugar market.

Tate & Lyle had said it was studying a new bid, but withdrew in July—after the opening of a Monopolies and Mergers Commission inquiry—because it said it had been told about Berisford's nonsugar assets.

"We have that an MMC inquiry

can be started quickly," Tate & Lyle's chairman, Neil Shaw, said Friday, "and completed within a few forewarned timeframes, given the work already undertaken on the previous referral."

He said his company "welcomes the opportunity to purchase British Sugar without also acquiring the nonsugar assets."

"We remain convinced that a combination of Tate & Lyle and British Sugar would be in the public interest, securing the future of the U.K. cane-sugar refining industry and creating an effective competitor to the large sugar groupings being formed in Continental Europe," Mr. Shaw said.

Food industry analysts said Berisford's current share price gave the group a market capitalization of around £200 million (\$330 million), but that this British Sugar could fetch around £1 billion in a sale.

They said the difference between the two directions was not

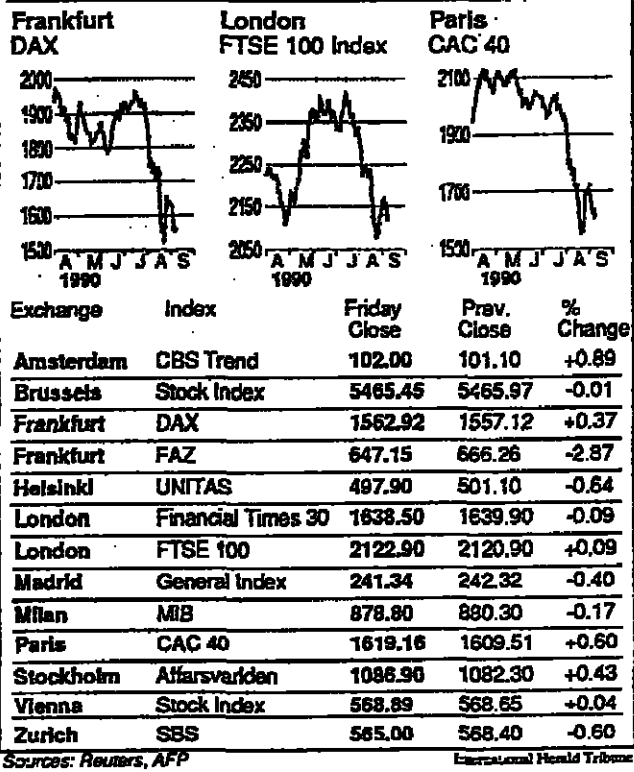
Tate & Lyle shares were down eight pence at 245 pence at the close on the London Stock Exchange, while those of Berisford were up a penny at 41 pence a little earlier. Associated British Foods, which also has its eye on British Sugar and has a 23.2 percent stake in Berisford, was down 16 pence at 402 pence in the afternoon.

Some analysts said other European sugar companies, such as France's Groupe Saint Louis and Ferruzzi Finanziaria SpA of Italy, might also be interested in acquiring British Sugar.

They said Tate & Lyle had yet to convince the market it could afford British Sugar.

Its gearing is about 90 percent, they said, and it would probably finance the deal with new equity.

Investor's Europe



Saatchi to Withhold Preferred Dividend

(Continued from first finance page)

and marketing — were carried out by the major oil companies in the consuming countries.

In Kuwait, the oil rights were held by British Petroleum Co. and Gulf Oil Corp. But Kuwait, taking its cue from Iraq, nationalized the joint venture in 1975, leaving Gulf and BP "trade short" just as KPC is now.

Kuwait was a pioneer among oil-producing countries in developing a state-owned company and turning it into an international enterprise engaged in all aspects of the petroleum industry.

According to calculations by the trade journal Petroleum Intelligence Weekly, KPC is — or was — the world's 10th-largest oil company, just behind Texaco Inc. The biggest is Saudi Aramco, the Saudi equivalent of KPC. Royal Dutch-Shell third, Exxon Corp.

KPC does not reveal details of its finances, but it reportedly had \$12.3 billion in revenue in 1988 and a profit of \$433 million. According to Petroleum Intelligence Weekly, those figures made KPC one of the least efficient of the major oil companies when measured by net income per barrel of sales: \$1.31. For the most efficient, Atlantic Richfield Corp., the figure was \$5.76.

Analysts with inside knowledge of KPC said the low profit reflects a number of factors, say that it allows individual Kuwaitis to run wholly owned but semiautonomous subsidiaries more or less as they please.

According to these analysts, some KPC units operate at a loss: Kuwait Foreign Petroleum Exploration Co., which is exploring for oil in 14 countries, and possibly Kuwait Oil Tanker Co., with a fleet of 30 oil and gasoline tankers.

As a country, Kuwait derived most of its income from financial investments in the United States and Europe, not from oil. According to a former KPC employee now living in Washington, "It never occurred if they ran KPC as an efficient business and made money."

But now it will matter, he said, because KPC and its most important surviving unit, Kuwait Petroleum International, will have to compete in the tight world market for supplies of crude oil for its three refineries in Europe. Initially at least, the company has been lucky, said Mr. Bjerrgaard.

"We have significant stocks of crude and refined products at the time of the invasion," he said.

In addition, he said, KPC had 15 million barrels of oil afloat, about a 40-day supply. That oil was shipped out of Kuwait before the invasion and is essentially free to the company, Mr. Bjerrgaard said, because there is no way to send payment back to Kuwait.

Having those supplies available, he said, gave the company time to negotiate for new supplies of crude for its refineries.

Arranged for oil from Saudi Arabia, Norway and the United Arab Emirates to keep its European refineries and gasoline stations supplied, he said,

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LONDON — The beleaguered advertising giant Saatchi & Saatchi PLC said Friday that it does not have enough reserves to pay a dividend on its preferred stock.

Saatchi, which in June suspended payment of its common-stock dividend, blamed the cash shortage on its sale of two consultancy businesses for less than the expected amount. The company took a \$40 million (\$76 million) write-off on the sales of Peterson & Co. and Hay Group.

A Saatchi spokesman said that although there were funds to pay a dividend on the 6.3 percent convertible cumulative redeemable preferred shares due Oct. 6, it would involve getting the permission of bondholders and paying a high price to obtain that permission. "We didn't think it was prudent to squander the funds at the moment," said the spokesman, who requested anonymity. The spokesman also said that the problem was "largely technical" and that payments would resume "as soon as practicable."

Saatchi is in the process of selling off all its consultancies, which has involved substantial write-offs.

Mark Sheppard, an advertising industry analyst at UBS/Phillips & Drew, said the decision to forgo a dividend payment was a "reflection of the fact that they have a balance sheet which is in a fragile state." The suspension of payments "saves them \$6 million a year, which is a sensible move at this point in time," Mr. Sheppard said.

The write-offs do not include losses expected from the sale of the U.S. consultancy partner Group Inc., which was being sold to a new owner, management, for \$55 million in cash and \$15 million in notes and other obligations.

The company said the situation has no bearing on its ability to pay dividends on its 6.75 percent redeemable convertible preferred shares 2003, which were issued by a subsidiary.

In early afternoon trading, Saatchi shares were off 12 pence at 51 on the London Stock Exchange, having dipped as low as 45 pence after the dividend news.

(AP, Reuters)

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Technology Quarterly

Computers That Read Scribbles

By John Burgess

WASHINGTON — Keyboards have long slowed computers' relentless march toward smaller size and universal use. The boards can only be so small before the human hand cannot use them efficiently; people who never went to typing class often feel intimidated by them regardless of their size.

Now, hand-held machines are coming onto the market with intelligence built in to deal with handwritten words, dispensing with keyboards altogether.

Instead of tapping out letters and numbers, users wield electronic pens to write by hand or instruct the machine by pointing at symbols. The machines can generally recognize the handwriting — assuming it's reasonably clear and in language they know — and convert it into ordinary computer characters that can be stored, transferred and viewed again.

Grid Systems Corp., an American company, introduced an English-language model of the basic machine last fall. This spring, Japanese electronics giants Sony Corp. and Canon Inc. have come out with versions that can read Japanese.

For now, the machines remain costly novelties — Grid's 2-kilogram (4.4-pound) machine costs about \$3,000 with software; Sony's, weighing about 1.3 kilograms, goes for about \$1,350. No one can be sure how deeply they will penetrate the market.

But here and there policemen are using Grid machines to write accident reports, and railroad workers use them to count boxcars. Sony says business people have begun using its version to jot down notes discreetly at meetings, something that would not be polite to do with a keyboard.

The start has been slow, but 10 years down the road, Tomohiro Hirayama, who oversaw development of Sony's "Palmtop" computer, predicts that half of all computers will be keyboardless.

He suggests that, attached to telephones, they'll become personal entry points into vast electronic networks of communications. They could be used at work and at home for everything from sending electronic mail to

Continued on page 18



Edward Jenner administering his smallpox vaccine — an 18th-century engraving.

Tamed Bacteria Improve Vaccines

By Steven Dickman

MUNICH — Given a boost by biotechnology, a new generation of more efficient vaccines is on the way to protecting millions of children in the developing world.

Officials at the World Health Organization (WHO) in Geneva hope that the vaccines will in the next 10 to 15 years make an impact on the spread of such preventable diseases as cholera, tetanus and hepatitis B. WHO has taken a leading role in shepherding the new vaccines out of the laboratory and into wider use.

Three children die every minute — 1.6 million a year — from intestinal bacterial infections like cholera and typhus, and half as many die from neonatal tetanus.

Existing vaccines are not to blame for this; instead, the method of delivery is at fault. For a

variety of reasons, vaccine recipients in developing countries often do not appear for more than one vaccination. But to protect her unborn children against neonatal tetanus, for example, a woman of childbearing age must appear at least three times. For a main shot and two boosters, at intervals of several months. It is her immune system that provides protection to the children in the first few months of life.

Another growing problem for the safe administration of vaccines in the age of AIDS is the availability of sterile needles for injections. Therefore, the goal is one-time vaccines that can be given orally.

WHO has chosen to pursue several parallel approaches to improving vaccine delivery in the hopes that at least one is successful.

In one of the most aggressively pursued areas of research on new vaccines, scientists have tamed disease-causing bacteria in order to use them as harmless carriers for a variety of potent oral vaccines. Since the bacteria in their

native state are highly reactive with the immune system, scientists have cast them in the role of carriers.

After being swallowed, the bacteria penetrate the lining of the intestine, sensitizing the immune system to the presence of the vaccine substance, or "antigen," which rides piggyback somewhere on the invading bacterium. When the disease-causing organism itself strikes, the immune system is then prepared to fight it off.

Traditional vaccines, reaching back to the very first one, a cowpox-based vaccine against smallpox discovered by Edward Jenner in 1797, also use this principle of priming the immune system with a weakened version of the disease-causing organism, whether it is a virus or a bacterium.

The use of genetic engineering in vaccine development, which contributed to the viral

Continued on page 18

Geneticists Confront Insect-Borne Diseases

Researchers Aim for 'Transgenic' Strain

By Michael Balter

PARIS — The techniques of genetic engineering, which gave rise to the biotechnology revolution, have become routine in thousands of laboratories around the world. Researchers now face the challenge of using this methodology to solve some of the most intractable problems of medical science. A small band of scientists has focused its attention on an area that has long been a backwater: the insects that transmit human disease.

Tens of millions of people around the world, especially in the tropical regions of Africa, Asia and Latin America, are plagued by insect-borne diseases, including malaria, dengue fever and a collection of diseases caused by nematode worms called filaria. One of the most serious forms of filaria infection is onchocerciasis ("river blindness"), which is transmitted by the blackfly and continues to scourge much of rural West Africa.

"Onchocerciasis is a disaster area as far as the search for therapeutic drugs is concerned," says Peter Ham, a medical entomologist at the Liverpool School of Tropical Medicine. "We have one or two compounds that are active against the microfilarial [larval] stage of the worm, but they don't cure people."

Scientists at Liverpool have begun studying the genes of the blackfly and other insects in a search for ways to prevent, or even cure, the diseases they carry. The researchers are taking two general approaches: First, they are studying the defensive mechanisms insects use to fight off infection, with the hope of discovering new drugs; and second, they are attempting to create new "transgenic" strains of insects that would no longer be capable of transmitting the diseases.

Immunologically speaking, an insect is no happier about being infected by a foreign invader than we are in having it passed on to us. The insect immune system is fairly simple compared to that of a human, but it is nevertheless "a remarkably sophisticated system," says Mr. Ham. "The more we look at it, the more sophisticated it gets." Thus, insects respond to infection by producing a variety of molecules, including large proteins called lectins, which appear to be capable of acting like primitive antibodies, and smaller polypeptides known as attacins and cecropins.

With support from the Wellcome Trust and

the Medical Research Council of Britain, Mr. Ham's research group is attempting to isolate and ultimately clone the genes that correspond to these protein molecules. Once this is accomplished, the proteins could be produced in large quantities and studied more closely. One thing the group wants to find out is why some strains of the same species of insect are very effective at transmitting disease, while others are not; the answer may help identify the molecules that are most potent against parasites and other infectious agents during the insect stage of their life cycle.

IF THIS work is successful, it could lead to the development of new drugs against insect-borne diseases. For example, the attacins and cecropins were until recently thought to be anti-bacterial compounds. But the Liverpool group has found that attacins can also kill filarial worms carried by mosquitoes, and work in other laboratories indicates that the cecropins may be effective against malaria (and possibly even cancer cells).

"In the short term," says Mr. Ham, "we could have molecules which have potent anti-parasitic activity, and they could be used directly in chemotherapy. Some of the drug companies or the World Health Organization may be interested in pursuing this. There is a lot of work to be done, but it is a line of research which should be followed up."

Of course, it would be far preferable if we could prevent insects from transmitting disease in the first place. Julian Crampton, head of molecular biology and molecular genetics at the Liverpool school, is studying the genetics of *Aedes aegypti*, a mosquito that carries the viruses responsible for dengue fever and some forms of encephalitis. There is currently an epidemic of dengue fever under way in Venezuela, and the mosquito has also recently appeared on the West Coast of the United States, apparently carried over from Asia in the small pools of water that form in imported tires.

Using genetic-engineering techniques, Mr. Crampton's laboratory group has succeeded in introducing foreign genes into the DNA of *A. aegypti* and getting the insects to pass the new genes on to their offspring. "The first major technical step is over," says Mr. Crampton. "The next stage is to actually do the manipulations we are interested in, for example, to make

Continued on page 18

A 'Telescope' for Earth's Interior Germans Prepare Deep-Drill Rig for a 10,000-Meter Peep

By Douglas Sutton

WINDISCHESCHENBACH, West Germany — One of the most ambitious geological research projects ever undertaken will be getting under way here shortly when drilling begins on a hole to reach at least 10,000 meters (32,800 feet) into the Earth's crust.

It is the second phase of the Kontinental Tiefbohrprogramm (KTB), or continental deep-drilling program. While purely scientific in its aims, it will require formidable drilling technological know-how in order to achieve the targeted depth.

Klaus Riesenhuber, the West German minister of research, whose ministry is underwriting the KTB's costs, estimated at 500 million Deutsche marks (\$330 million), views it as "a telescope into the interior of the Earth," which will provide a wealth of new knowledge in earthquake and volcanic research, and the formation of mineral deposits, geothermal water and hydrocarbons.

The KTB's first phase was launched in September 1987, when drilling began on a pilot hole at Windischeschenbach, located 100 kilometers (62 miles) northeast of Nuremberg. That hole reached exactly 4,000.10 meters when drilling ended in April 1989.

Since then, geophysicists — nearly 100 German universities and research institutes are involved in the KTB — have been analyzing core samples and parallel data to fine-tune their study aims for the new hole located 200 meters from the first one.

"The eventual goal of the KTB is to develop a model of how the Earth's crust actually may be constructed," said Dr. Thomas Wöhl, while taking a visitor on a tour of a research laboratory located directly on the site.

"The first hole already produced some surprises, which will be a matter of study for years to come," added Dr. Wöhl, who is one of about 20 geophysical scientists working at the site.

BASED on the work done at Windischeschenbach so far, it is safe to say that the KTB has placed the Germans in a small but elite club of nations involved in the serious and costly study of the Earth's crust using deep-drilling methods.

The Soviets have already drilled to some 2,000 meters on the Kola Peninsula, while the Americans are probing the crust in an ocean drilling program. Now international scientific interest is expected to be focused on the German deep-drilling project.

Windischeschenbach, in a farming area of rolling hills in the Oberpfalz region, was chosen as the site after preliminary research indicated there were unique rock formations, including the stress field of European and Asian continental plates, located relatively close to the surface.

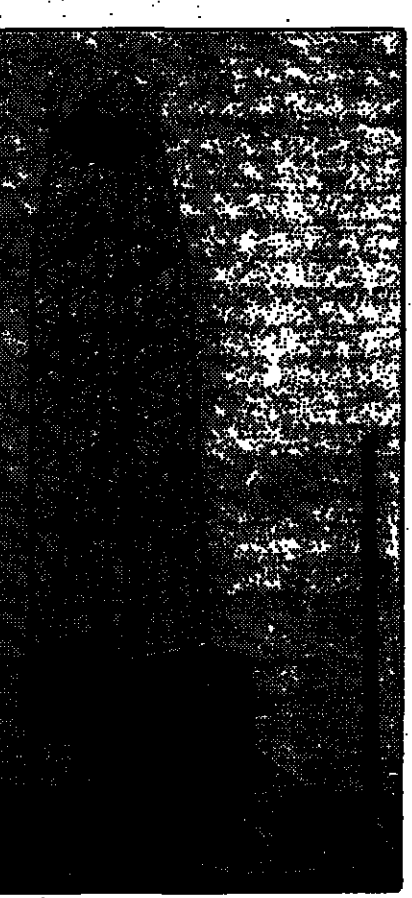
At the research laboratories on the site, geoscientists are conducting a wide array of studies on the core samples — some 3,500 meters in all — from the pilot hole. The research work includes gamma ray spectroscopy, geochemical analyses, electromagnetic measurements, electrical, thermal and seismic wave conductivity and gas spectrometry.

"All the data is being pieced together to provide a rough sketch," said Dr. Wöhl.

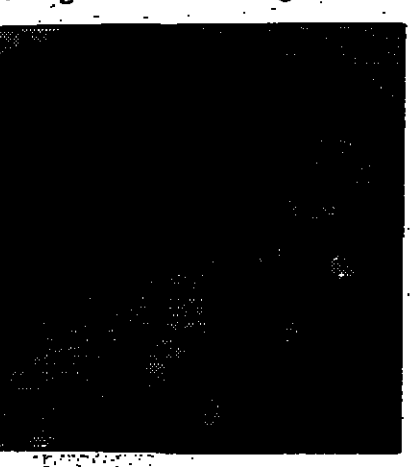
"Then we can compare these findings with those obtained from the second hole."

To achieve the project's main aims, the new hole must attain a depth of at least 10,000 meters, most of it through tough crystalline bedrock and formations of granite and gneiss. The project managers, the Geological Survey Office of Lower Saxony (NLB), in Hannover, has targeted 1996 as the date for achieving that depth. During the course of the project, a cost study will be made to decide whether to try to drill even deeper, possibly to 14,000 meters.

As ambitious as the scientific aims are, the



The 83-meter rig is taller and more powerful than conventional drilling equipment. Below, a stone core sample is given an electromagnetic test.



drilling technology needed to achieve them will be equally sophisticated, NLB engineers say. A consortium, the Ultraschall Bohrgerätschaft (ultra-deep drilling company), is comprised of four German firms, all of whom are based in Lower Saxony, the state where most of Germany's modest oil and gas production industry is located.

Reiner Jatho, an NLB drilling engineer at the KTB site, said the problems already encountered in the pilot hole will require solutions that still have to be found.

"One problem is the extreme heat which will be encountered deep down," he said. "The downhole scientific equipment will be exposed to temperatures of 300 degrees Celsius or more."

Another problem, he added, is to achieve reduced tension vertically during drilling so as to reduce friction and stress on the drill pipe sections. During the pilot hole work, the drill had a tendency to be deflected from its vertical course when it ran into rock formations whose layers ran at a slant.

To solve the problem, research and development is now going on to build an automated self-guiding hydraulic drillhead, which, equipped with sensors, can correct itself if it begins to stray off course.

While the scientific community watches the research work done at Windischeschenbach, the hardware used for the super-deep hole will be of no less interest to the world's drilling engineers.

Whereas a conventional drill rig, 49 meters tall, was used to drill the pilot hole, the new hole will be drilled by an imposing, 83-meter-tall facility that will employ an entire range of innovations to conventional drilling methods and equipment, NLB engineers say.

ONE OF THE chief considerations in the design is to save time in round-trip operations — when downhole equipment, especially used drill bits and pipes, must be taken out and then repositioned. The deeper a hole gets, the longer such round trips take. To shorten this period, the new KTB drill rig will be handling 40-meter-long drilling pipe sections, as opposed to conventional 27-meter sections.

But in order to be able to handle the larger sections, the KTB rig will be more powerful than conventional rigs.

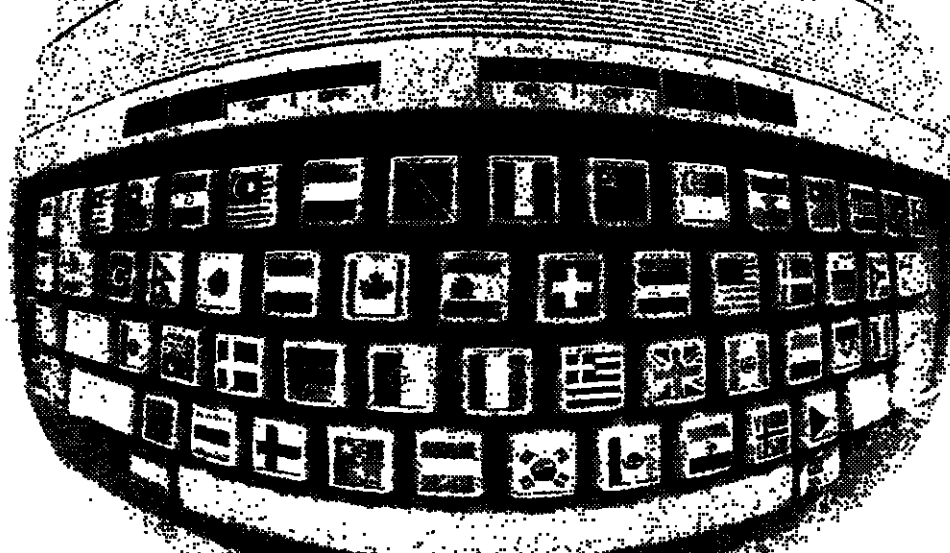
The KTB super-deep drill rig will get its power from the public electricity network with an emergency backup system. Computers on the site for the scientific measurements will be linked to an independent power supply.

"It's something we learned from the pilot hole project, in which everything — the drill rig and computers — were plugged into a single electricity source," Mr. Jatho said. "When the drill ran into especially tough formations down there, it had to draw extra power, and then the computers would go down."

Pre-project studies forecast that with the various design and work method innovations, the new KTB drilling rig will save more than 320 days' working time, in turn reducing costs. Whether this will turn out to be the case in practice remains to be seen as the drill embarks on its slow journey — two meters per hour — 10 kilometers into the lithosphere.

DOUGLAS SUTTON is an editor with the German Press Agency DPA in Hannover.

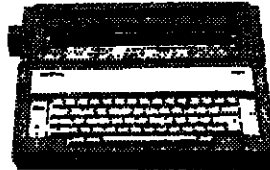
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Bacteria Aid Vaccines

Continued from page 17

vaccine against hepatitis B in 1986, has increased scientists' control over vaccine action. In the past, researchers have used a hit-or-miss approach to reduce the virulence of bacteria, their natural tendency to cause disease by invading tissues or secreting toxins. The bacteria are mutated in a random way, for example through radiation, and suitably safe strains are culled out.

But genetic engineering has allowed researchers to isolate specific genes that are associated with virulence and to delete or damage them with surgical precision. Using a repertoire of clever tricks, molecular biologists can then insert foreign genes that genetically code for the antigen into the unsuspecting bacteria, which then carry the antigen as a passenger.

Researchers from more than a dozen countries attended a June meeting in Munich where they discussed the latest results in bacteria-borne vaccines. The meeting was sponsored by two West German foundations, the Walter Schulz Stiftung and the Carl Friedrich von Siemens Stiftung.

Of the vaccines discussed at the meeting, those based on the live bacterium *salmonella*, which causes food poisoning and typhus, are the closest to being used on a large scale. Myron M. Levine of the University of Maryland medical school reported that he was beginning human tests of a genetically engineered *salmonella*-based vaccine against typhus.

A team of researchers led by Gordon Dougan of Britain's Wellcome Biotech showed that a tetanus vaccine based on *salmonella* is effective in mice. The vaccine, which features bacteria that have been implanted with the gene for tetanus antigen, could enter human trials within a few years, Mr. Dougan said. The long-term goal is to come up with a vaccine that need only be given once.

But live vaccine carriers, no matter how effective, face a potential stumbling block when it comes to getting approval from health authorities to use them. Therefore, WHO is also investing its own resources to encourage exploration of another route to one-time vac-



In the campaign to improve protection for children, WHO's goal is a one-time vaccine that can be given orally.

cines: biodegradable capsules for timed release of antigen.

These capsules are made of biodegradable polymers like polylactide or polyglycolide or some combination of the two. The polymers have been used in surgical sutures that dissolve and in slow-release drug capsules for the last 15 years. When they disintegrate, which takes at most a year, the polymers leave lactic acid and glycolic acid, which are natural products already present as a result of normal metabolism.

Scientists can use the capsules in two ways. Either they can distribute the vaccine evenly throughout the polymer matrix, in which case it is released gradually over a year's time. Or they can place the vaccine into one or more

reservoirs within the capsules, from which it is released in pulses at one- to three-month intervals.

According to Bruno Gander of the pharmaceutical department of the Swiss Federal Institute of Technology in Zurich, an important turning point for this technology will come next year, when the first animal studies are completed. If the results are promising, testing in humans may begin quickly, he says, perhaps by 1992.

Right now, the capsules must be injected or implanted under the skin. But in a few years time, new developments may render even a single injection superfluous, says Paul-Henri Lambert of WHO.

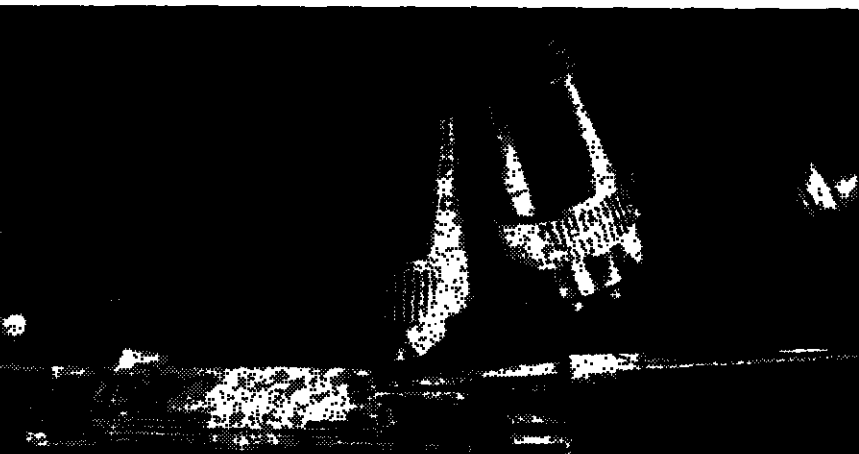
Experiments on animals at the University of Alabama in Birmingham show that the cap-

sules, if swallowed, can give good local immunity in the intestinal region.

As important as new vaccines are for saving lives in the developing world, creating and testing them is "an expensive and involved business," says Mr. Dougan. With some exceptions, including Wellcome, the pharmaceutical industry in the West does not have a very strong interest in investing in them since the vaccine recipients usually cannot afford to pay.

Ultimately, it is the potential for selling products in the West that keeps companies like Wellcome working on innovations like *salmonella*-based vaccines.

STEVEN DICKMAN is the Munich correspondent for *Nature*, the *British Journal of Science*.



Mosquito embryos go under the microscope in genetic research.

Genes, Insects and Disease

Continued from page 17

the insect resistant to a particular virus or worm."

There are a number of genes that might make suitable targets, such as those that code for the various proteins produced by the insect's immune system, or those controlling resistance to insecticides or sensitivity to temperature changes. Paul Eggleston, a colleague of Mr. Crampton, has cloned at least nine genes known to play a critical role in early development. Another possibility would be to manipulate the *per* gene, which is involved in the regulation of circadian rhythms. In the fruitfly, the *per* gene has also been shown to

influence the "courtship song," a burst of sound the insects make when mating. If the song is altered, reproduction cannot take place.

Ultimately, says Mr. Crampton, the best strategy might not be to suppress an insect population, but to "generate an insect that would gradually replace the resident population. Otherwise, you would just get an influx of new individuals that could still transmit disease, and you'd have to do the same thing again some time later on. This is a long-term strategy, but it could eventually be an important adjunct to current control measures."

MICHAEL BALTER is a Paris-based journalist.

EDI System Integrates Trade Documentation

By Michael Richardson

SINGAPORE. The Yangtze River Shipping Co. is one of a growing number of companies here that expect to realize substantial cost savings and improvements in productivity and customer service by using computers to speed up trade and business operations.

Robert Yap, managing director of the firm, said that since joining TradeNet last year, overtime has been eliminated and the number of shipping clerks halved. Documents that previously took two or three days to clear through government agencies now take only 15 minutes, he added.

The TradeNet electronic data interchange (EDI) network "is the world's first to fully integrate trade documentation clearance in a single sweep across 20 government agencies," said Pearson Chan, general manager of Singapore Network Services Ltd., a government-owned company.

The system enables manufacturers, retailers, freight forwarders, air cargo agents and carriers to submit standard business forms such as customs declarations or cargo manifests for processing by government departments. This cuts out completing and filing multiple forms, which often have to be taken or sent to different government agencies.

For example, a paying subscriber to the TradeNet system needs to fill out just a single declaration form on the screen of his office computer. When completed, the form is transmitted electronically to the computer network of the Trade Development Board for processing. The board's computer holds the approved permit, or disapproval, for retrieval by the subscriber.

IF THE item is dutiable or subject to official controls, the same form is routed automatically by TradeNet to the computer systems in the Customs and Excise Department or the relevant government controlling agency for processing.

To clear goods at the port or airport, the TradeNet user prints out a copy of the permit to show at the clearance checkpoint.

Private companies can also use TradeNet to exchange up to 20 types of documents — invoices, purchase orders and quotations — with trading partners and commercial clients.

So far, paperless trading has been largely confined within national borders. Japan, the United States and Britain have been leaders in applying the technology.

However, use of EDI network and processing services internationally is expected to show explosive growth over the next few years as companies and countries form trade information exchange networks spanning the globe.

"We like to say that EDI stands for 'Everyone's Doing It.' If you don't, you'll be off the playing field," said Stephen Dickinson, EDI

manager for Cable & Wireless Ltd in Hong Kong.

Since TradeNet in Singapore began operation in January 1989, 850 subscribers have joined. The network now accounts for about half of the 250,000 trade declarations processed each month.

Mrs. Chan, a former deputy general manager of the National Computer Board, said the number of TradeNet users in Singapore is expected to exceed 2,000 by the end of 1990 "as more services are introduced and more companies realize that EDI can open the door" for them to become bigger and better traders in the world market.

In February, Singapore Network Services formed its first international link by tying up with General Electric Information Services, a division of General Electric Co. of the United States.

Use of the network internationally is expected to show explosive growth over the next few years.

States. Through the GEIS network, TradeNet users have connections to 5,000 companies in 750 cities.

Singapore officials said that plans were well advanced for two other global trade-related EDI connections.

One will be with SITIA, the Societe Internationale de Telecommunications Aeronautiques, which supports 300 member companies in the airline industry. Business transactions between firms in Singapore and trading communities in Europe, the United States and Japan will also be streamlined by a proposed link with IBM Information Network Service.

Australia operates a system for speeding up trade documentation known as TradeGate. Andrew Robertson, chief executive of TradeGate, said the base of 2,000 users is expected to grow to about 80,000 over the next few years because the system could offer total savings of about 150 million Australian dollars (\$131 million) a year in direct handling costs.

"Through TradeGate, users will be able to get clearances and pay duty much more simply and quickly than by the old paper-based method of transaction," he added.

Almost half of Australia's top 1,000 companies have installed paperless trading systems or intend to do so by 1993. New Zealand, South Korea, Taiwan and Malaysia are moving down the same track.

In June, Hong Kong started operating an inter-trade service similar to Singapore's. Managed by Cable & Wireless, it linked up in December with a worldwide EDI network run by Infonet of the United States.

MICHAEL RICHARDSON is the International Herald Tribune's editor for Asia.

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Computers That Read Scribbled Notes

Continued from page 17

making hotel reservations or researching term papers.

The machines are a new wrinkle in yet another electronic revolution that has given millions of people worldwide the power to compute on the run. Battery-powered laptop machines that are used in the cabins of airliners or in hotel rooms pack the number-crunching punch that not so long ago was reserved to mainframes.

Users find that the portable computer "frees them from the domination of the office," says Paul Zagacsi, a computer analyst at The Yankee Group research firm of Massachusetts. "Yet it puts them in closer contact with the work they have to do."

The machines have become progressively smaller, but the keyboard has been one factor holding up that advance. A few companies are using miniaturized keyboards resembling the buttons on a calculator, but others are convinced the keyboard should be eliminated.

NEW ADVANCES in artificial intelligence software have helped make the change possible. While systems that can reliably read typewritten characters have been available for years, it is only recently that software has advanced sufficiently to bring systems to the commercial market that can do the same for the countless versions of handwriting.

The machines work by comparing what is written down by pen with electronically stored, ideal versions of various characters and letters, then displaying the matches that seem to come closest.

Though it sounds simple, it is one of the more complex and exacting problems of the software engineer's art. While computers have no trouble with advanced skills that people learn late in life — solving a differential equation, for instance — they are baffled by many of those that humans ac-



An industry expert predicts that within 10 years, half of all computers will be keyboardless, the latest wrinkle in a revolution that has given millions of people the power to compute on the run.

quire in the early years. Shape recognition is a prime example.

Character recognition systems hold particular interest for the Japanese, because they have a written language composed of thousands of ideographic characters that have never adapted well to keyboards. As a result, Japan has remained a country heavily dependent on paper and handwriting.

Sony claims that its system can recognize 3,535 different characters. Reliability varies from person to person, depending on the clarity of their writing, but Mr. Hirasawa says the Palmtop can almost always correctly identify his own hand.

Public interest in the machines has focused on their language recognition capabilities. But Grid says that the most important use of its "Gridpad" model is turning out not to involve that aspect. "Handwriting recognition may only be 5 percent of the total application," says Rich Lull, the company's marketing director.

A person who is using a Gridpad to take inventory in a supermarket aisle could make a handwritten "4" on the screen to show that there are four cans of a certain type of tuna on a certain shelf. But he or she would be more likely to use the stylus to point to a "4" already on the screen to signal to the computer that this is the number of cans present.

Grid is aiming its product at what it calls "walking workers," people who move around and fill out paper forms for a living. It recently sold 500 machines to the U.S. railroad company Southern Pacific. Employees there carry them around rail yards and enter information about cars, a task they formerly did with paper forms.

Early computers required memorization of large numbers of cryptic commands. Slowly the machines have been designed to be less forbidding, employing software that asks users to choose from a list of options rather than specifying from scratch what to do.

The Macintosh model of Apple Computer Inc. brought another case-of-use breakthrough to the

mass market in the early 1980s with introduction of a "graphical interface" that allows people to communicate with the machine by electronically pointing to symbols known as icons.

The new portables represent another potential step in the same direction. Desktop computer makers have also tried to dispense with keyboards in certain cases, so as to coax business managers, lawyers and other professionals to use computers instead of pens and pencils.

Wang Laboratories Inc., for instance, came out with a product with which users hold a stylus and write on a horizontal computer screen that displays a conventional al computer file. Notes, doodling or charts become part of the file, to be viewed exactly as written by the next person who calls it up.

The ultimate target for user-machine communication is voice recognition, which would allow computers to listen to dictated words and turn them into writing. Theoretically, it is possible, but in the real world it is years away from common application.

Utric Well, a Washington computer consultant, notes: "People have different intonations, different accents, different dialects. They slur their words. They slur their syllables. That's a much tougher technological challenge."

JOHN BURGESS writes about business and technology issues for *The Washington Post*.

Powerful Light Beam

New York Times Service

USING A relatively simple optical device, physicists at the University of Chicago say they have funneled sunlight striking Earth into the most highly intense beam of light ever recorded.

"We have produced the highest concentration of sunlight in the solar system," the researchers, led by Dr. David Cooke, said in a letter published in the current issue of the *British Journal of Nature*.

The device consists of the mirror of a conventional 16-inch (42-centimeter) telescope, which bounces sunlight to a spot 0.39 of an inch in diameter about a yard away. The spot is aligned with a kind of sapphire cone, which then bends the light to a beam less than 0.004 of an inch in diameter.

The concentrated beam is 84,000 times brighter than normal sunlight found at the surface of Earth and 17 percent brighter than that found at the sun's surface.

Potential uses for such an intense concentration of sunlight are being explored. It might be used to produce a more efficient solar-pumped laser beam that could be used to destroy hazardous waste or in high-temperature processing of certain materials.

Australians Get Aboard Bullet Train

By Michael Richardson

CANBERRA — A consortium of four leading Australian and Japanese companies is studying the feasibility of a high-speed rail line to cut overland travel time between Sydney and Melbourne, the two largest cities in Australia, to three hours and make the train a direct competitor with airlines.

But although the study is not due to be completed until 1991, the group has already decided against adoption of magnetic levitation, or maglev, for the Very Fast Train, instead preferring to use the well-proven wheel-on-rail system that forms the basis of the French TGV and Japanese Shinkansen high-speed rail networks.

The Australian trains would be electrically powered from an overhead line and use steel wheels on steel rails, probably fastened to concrete sleepers supported by stone ballast.

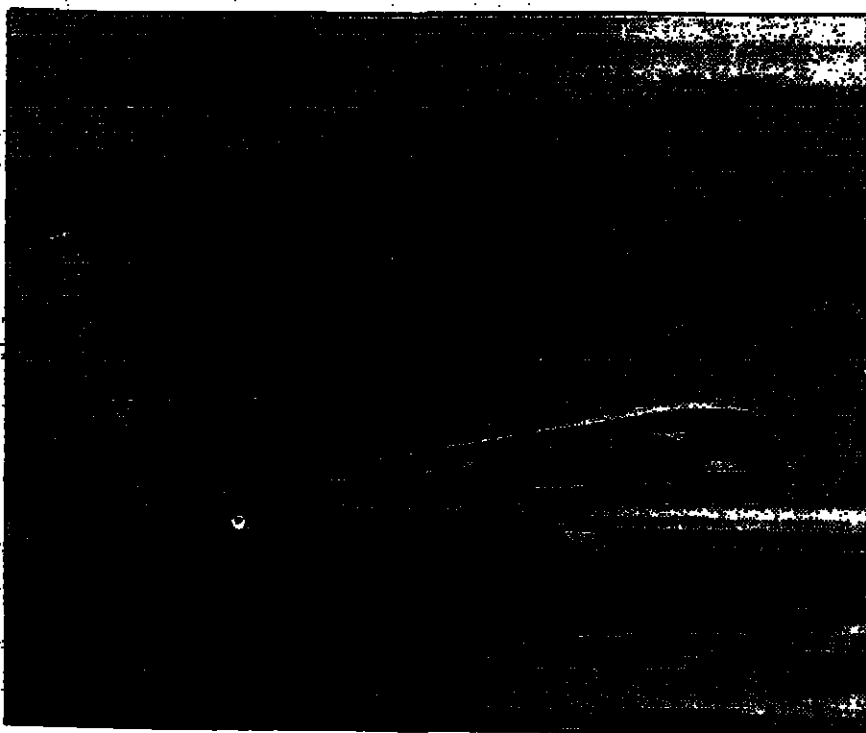
Two competing maglev systems, which propel a train along a concrete channel without touching the surface by using superconducting magnets embedded in the sides of the guideway, are under development in Japan. A third, being developed in West Germany. Proponents of these systems assert that maglev will become the high speed ground transport system of the future.

However, the Australian consortium says that existing wheel-on-rail technology would enable its planned trains to "cruise" safely at 350 kilometers an hour (217 mph) between Sydney and Melbourne, a distance of more than 850 kilometers. This would make the Australian venture the fastest and longest nonstop high-speed rail link in the world if it comes into operation as planned by late 1996.

THE French *train à grande vitesse* operates at 300 kph on the line between Paris and Le Mans and the French state railroad plans to run the TGV-Nord, due to open in 1993, at speeds of up to 330 kph. However, the French trains could go much faster over longer distances. A TGV recently set a new world rail speed record of just over 515 kph.

In an interview, Alan Castleman, chief executive of the Australian Very Fast Train consortium, known as the VFT Joint Venture, said that there were two main reasons for deciding against maglev. It is not a mature technology with a proven track record and its capital cost over long distances would be very much greater than a wheel-on-rail system. "Perhaps if we were embarking on this exercise in 10 or 20 years, maglev would be viable and profitable," he said. "But not now."

The four participants in the consortium are Australia's two largest companies, BHP Ltd, a steel and resource giant, and Elders IXL, a brewing, agribusiness, finance and resource conglomerate; TNT Australia Pty Ltd, a transportation firm with worldwide interests, and



An artist's impression of Australia's proposed Very Fast Train.

the Kumagai group of Japan, which has international operations in civil engineering, construction, property development, and project management.

Mr. Castleman said that maglev systems required a substantial structure, either elevated or at ground level, which would be equivalent to continuous copper windings throughout its length to generate the necessary magnetic field for levitation and propulsion. "Even a dedicated

The Australian venture would be the fastest and longest nonstop high-speed rail link in the world.

high-speed line must have turnouts or points, if only to connect with passing tracks and sidings, and the cost of these is extremely high on maglev systems," he explained.

Executives of the Australian consortium said that the only commercial high-speed maglev installation committed for construction is a 32 kilometer line between Orlando airport and Disney World entertainment center in Florida. This line will use German technology.

The Florida line will cost \$500 million, equivalent to about 20 million Australian dollars per kilometer. By comparison, the Australian VFT consortium has estimated that it will cost about 4.5 million Australian dollars per kilometer to lay a track and overhead power wires using wheel-on-rail technology.

Mr. Castleman said that a maglev train at high speed would be no quieter than the planned Australian VFT. "At the speeds at which the VFT will operate, aerodynamic noise predominates and comparative tests in West Germany indicate that when traveling at over 300 kph there is no measurable difference

in noise between wheel-on-rail and maglev systems."

The consortium plans to acquire more than 30 high-speed trains, each consisting of six cars carrying a total of some 400 passengers with a locomotive at each end. In May, the group asked rolling stock suppliers in Australia, France, Germany, Britain, Italy and Japan to provide technical specifications on their equipment and confirm whether it was suitable for Australian conditions.

Wain Lawrence, project manager of the VFT joint venture, said that "although we know that with some modification, the existing high-speed trains in commercial service can meet our needs, it is likely that the new generation of trains now on the drawing boards will offer even greater possibilities."

The four companies in the venture have invested nearly 19 million Australian dollars (\$15.2 million) on the study to determine whether a VFT rail link between Sydney and Melbourne via Canberra is technically feasible, financially viable and environmentally and socially acceptable.

To proceed, the project will need the backing of the federal government, the administration of the Australian Capital Territory, which runs Canberra and its surrounding zone, and the state governments of New South Wales and Victoria.

While reliable and suitable technology is available, the main obstacles to the VFT project are nontechnical. Two rail routes have been outlined: one going inland through Victoria and New South Wales and the other roughly following the coast line of the two states. The consortium prefers the coastal route because it promises to generate more passengers and associated development along the rail corridor. However, environmental groups and some farmers oppose the coastal route on the grounds that it would fundamentally alter forests, wilderness and rural life in the area.

Computer Scans Inspect Aircraft

By Al Senia

LOS ANGELES — Technology first developed by the medical profession and popularized commercially for CAT scans shows promise as an inspection technique to detect manufacturing flaws in aerospace components, according to U.S. Air Force officials.

The Materials Laboratory at Wright-Patterson Air Force Base in Ohio is expanding a multimillion-dollar research effort into the computer-aided tomography, or CT scans.

Two state-of-the-art CT scan systems were recently installed in a newly dedicated \$4 million research facility at Wright-Patterson, and officials are excited about the potential of the technology in a variety of commercial and military applications.

"The new material will enable us to explore ways to inspect air force aircraft and missile hardware internally, without having to take apart the component," said Don Forney, chief of the Wright-Patterson Materials Laboratory Nondestructive Evaluation Branch. "It is a special technology that will augment the conventional inspection of systems already in place."

The new research facility is operated by the Materials Laboratory in the Wright Research and Development Center (WRDC), part of the air force's Aeronautical Systems Division.

Research into computer-aided tomography has gone on for a decade. Using the technology, small samples of components, including computer chips and small switches, can be inspected by the CT systems, which resemble powerful X-ray equipment in their operation.

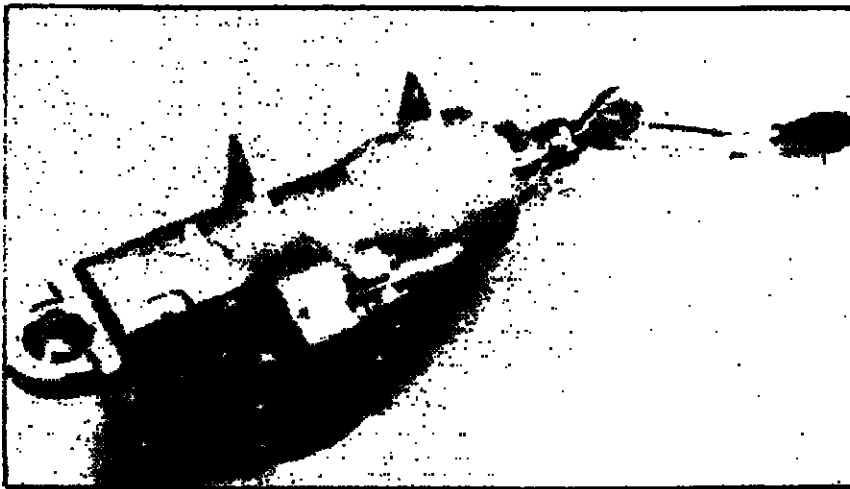
The systems generate micro-tomographic images that can be used to analyze small samples of the material to determine if it is uniform throughout. The systems also use laminography, the regular, continuous movement of individual particles in a specific direction, to essentially peel the component apart for inspection without destroying it.

THE officials say the technology can greatly augment existing inspection techniques and will lead to more reliable and safer missile and aerospace systems.

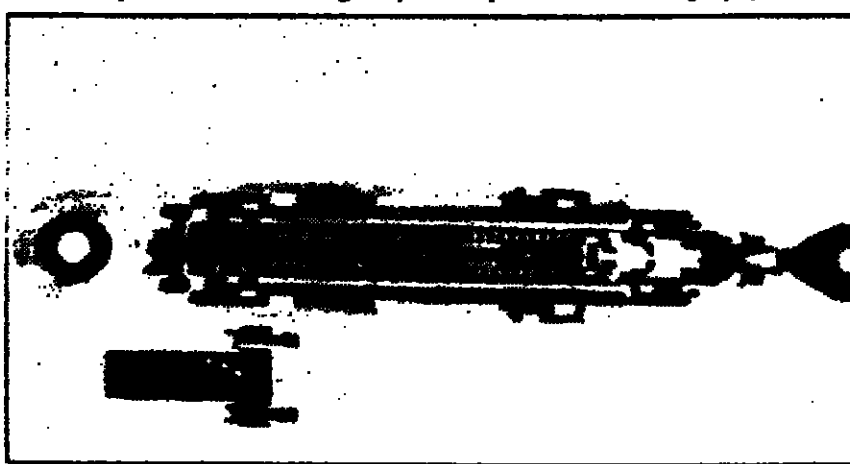
"It was felt there was great potential in using CAT scan [medical] technology for aerospace material inspection," said Mr. Forney, in explaining why the U.S. military started its research effort into the technique in 1979. "The difference was in the technique that had to be developed for noncarbon material. We had a rollout [research] program to convert the method to industrial materials composed of nonhuman material. We had to redesign the system to demonstrate it was feasible for industrial applications."

The military researchers set about to demonstrate that the X-ray techniques used in CAT-scanning of people could be successfully used in a factory to inspect nonhuman material, Mr. Forney said.

He added that there have been 15 different research programs into computer-aided tomography during the past 11 years. The air force provided between \$4 million and \$5 million through its Manufacturing Technology



A hydraulic actuator, top, that operates a flap on a Boeing 737, and the same component, below, imaged by a computer-aided tomography scan



program in 1983 to develop two prototype CT scan inspection systems. Officials estimate that more than \$10 million of government research money has gone into the CT scan research effort.

Mr. Forney said that several large U.S. aerospace manufacturers already use the technology. The existing CT scan systems cost more than \$1 million and cannot be easily modified, limiting their flexibility on the factory floor.

"Outside here, all the CT systems are dedicated to one-product inspection," Mr. Forney said. "There are not many situations where it is employed in a routine day-in, day-out inspection setting. There are a number of people still trying the technique out."

He said the technology currently is being used by the air force, Bell Helicopter and the Boeing Co. for the inspection of a critical composite part used in the propulsion system of the experimental Osprey vertical takeoff aircraft.

The air force also is working with General Electric Co. to use the technology in the inspection of hollow turbine blades on aircraft engines.

In all, Mr. Forney estimated that CT scan technology is being used for the inspection of 100 different aerospace parts and components.

He expects the number to increase as a result of the new research facility.

"New applications of CT will occur and be applied to special cases where there are either very complicated component parts or for material where there is no other way of doing it," Mr. Forney said. "The cost of doing CT inspections will come down as we learn more and more how to apply the technology. The opportunity is getting larger, not smaller."

"Right now, industry has CT systems, but this new facility goes beyond their capabilities and will explore the next level of detail for material or product inspection."

The research facility will expand use of the inspection technology into several new applications and materials, Mr. Forney said.

Mr. Forney said the facility will also allow the air force to expand its level of research into the still-fledgling inspection technology.

"Our internal research will concentrate on how we exploit these new methods to utilize CT to get more accuracy, different images and better image quality. We are pushing the next step of technology development."

AL SENIA is a business journalist specializing in aerospace and technology.

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THE MONEY REPORT

FIRST COLUMN

The Investor And the Role Of Advisers

THOSE who set themselves up as expert in investment matters can usually shoot a credible line or two. Right now the lazy ones have a very easy time dealing with their clients, because of the quixotic nature of so many paper investments and because the Gulf is an excellent excuse for not thinking.

But the fact that an adviser may not be doing much thinking is no excuse for individual investors to follow suit. What should individuals expect of their advisers right now?

The lazy adviser can argue that the whole world is a different place, that no-one could have foreseen events in the Gulf, and that now investment matters are being decided not on an investment basis, but on crisis criteria: choose your catastrophe and stake your money accordingly.

One and a half of those propositions are correct. No investment adviser, unless supplied with the appropriate CIA reports at the time, need be ashamed of not having foreseen the invasion of Kuwait. And the world is, to an extent, a different place. But then it always is.

THE lazy man's joke, however, is that investment is somehow a different game now that we are not involved in legitimate investment analysis but crisis analysis.

But what is "normal" investment behavior, and what is investment analysis if not crisis analysis?

No-one would argue that a surprisingly poor set of corporate results registers on the

Investment analysts are supposed to be experts in crisis, and those who say they cannot find the strongest probability are denying a tiger the status of Big Cat.

same scale of crisis as the rumble of tank tracks and the threat of worse to come.

The real point is, however, that the markets react to unexpected results in ways that are in themselves often difficult to predict. Investment analysts are supposed to be experts in crisis, and those who throw their hands in the air and say they cannot find the strongest probability are denying a tiger the status of Big Cat.

Investors should be expecting advice from the people who have custody of their money. The advisers may well be wrong in what they advise because of unpredictable events, such as the Kuwait invasion proved to be.

But being wrong occasionally is, unfortunately, an essential part of the job. Being uncannily right is a sure sign that somewhere behind the scenes a bit of Boesky business is going on.

An adviser who will not commit to a position is not fulfilling the essential, inspirational role in advising, and investors should look to put their money with someone who takes the work seriously.

AMID the whirlwind of indecision as to whether puts in oil are really the best bet, two of the great time-less investments, gold and land, are looking serene.

Gold has not rocketed as dramatically as some have hoped. Measured in dollar terms against some of the stronger currencies it has performed no more than averagely over the past month—but it is still a sure measure of wealth, as it has been for millennia.

Meanwhile, the real estate market ploughs its own furrow, apparently untouched by major world events.

The grounds of the Emperor's Palace in Tokyo have been estimated at the entire worth of all the real estate in California—an extraordinary indication of the heights real estate can reach. It is also very much a guess, depending on the strength of two markets, two currencies, and the fact that the grounds have never been sold.

Nevertheless, readers who wonder about the quality of advice they receive on paper investments can still be sure of this. If they have land and gold, history at least is on their side.

Can Embattled Defense Stocks Recover?

By David C. Lanchner

TORNADO fighter jets protecting Saudi Arabia are also strengthening the bottom line of engine maker Rolls-Royce, according to stock market analysts.

The fall of the Berlin Wall and the sudden disintegration of Warsaw Pact forces over the past year had led many analysts to predict a bleak future for Rolls-Royce's military aircraft engine business. But the Gulf crisis has complicated what were gloomy assessments on Rolls-Royce and other defense-related stocks.

"With Tornados in the air 24 hours a day, Rolls-Royce is sure to do a booming business in the supply of new engines and replacement parts," says Simon Roberts, a defense analyst with Schroder Securities in London. Roughly 20 percent of the Rolls-Royce revenues come from such high-profit sales.

But Rolls-Royce itself this week released a revised, pessimistic estimate of the world demand for gas turbine engines. The company predicted a downturn of 10-15 percent, set against previous estimates. Rolls-Royce saw the Gulf crisis as not enough to offset cuts in NATO defense spending, brought about by the thaw in East-West relations.

But in the U.S. the Pentagon is reportedly so eager to get a hold of military equipment that it is threatening to exercise its right to take over production lines from private contractors if delivery dates are not met. "That is unprecedented in peacetime and means that the demand for military goods is skyrocketing with the Gulf crisis," says Steven Parker, a defense analyst at UBS Phillips and Drew in London.

In anticipation of short-term earnings gains, defense stocks in the world's main arms-producing countries, the U.S., Britain and France, are all holding up better than general stock market averages.

Now the question many investors are trying to answer is whether such defense issues are in for a major rally. Despite the recent spike in demand for military goods, the U.S., France and Britain are planning defense

'With the changes in the East and all the talk about a peace dividend, people basically forgot about the possibility of war and beat those stocks down to absurdly low levels.'

budget cuts amounting to more than \$30 billion.

"Defense stocks represent good value even with budget cuts," says Laurent Fradin de la Renaudiere, an international money manager at Paris brokerage Cogen, Perquet, Kruckert. "With the changes in the East and all the talk about a peace dividend, people basically forgot about the possibility of war and beat those stocks down to absurdly low levels." Defense stocks in the U.S. and Europe currently sell for about six times the company annual earnings at a time when the typical market multiple is about 11.

The best news for the defense stocks would obviously be a shooting war. During the three-month Falkland War in 1982, when Britain lost six warships, 27 helicopters and a quarter of its Harrier jet fighter force, U.K. defense stocks appreciated roughly 15 percent. In the following six months the stocks rallied a further 30 percent as the lost military equipment was replaced. Combat does not need to break out for the stocks to rally, however.

"The Gulf crisis will point out weaknesses in military arsenals both in the west and in the countries of Asia, the Middle East and Latin America," says Philippe Renoux, a defense industry strategist at Henri Conze International, a private consulting firm in Paris. In all likelihood there will be revoked cancellations and increased orders for helicopters, transport planes, military communication systems, long-range bombers, tanks, mobile missile defense systems and high-speed naval craft. "The need for highly mobile, conventionally armed forces has already been underlined by the Gulf crisis," says Mr. Renoux.

The trouble is that the extent of any new sales and any ultimate defense budget revisions are still largely matters of conjecture. In Britain, for example, there is widespread expectation that higher Saudi oil revenues and the Gulf crisis will give new impetus to the faltering Al Yamamah II contract. The contract gives Saudi Arabia the right to purchase up to \$15 billion worth of U.K. military hardware from a government-approved shopping list.

Prior to the crisis a long awaited Saudi purchase of 48 British Tornado aircraft was reportedly in danger of cancellation. Although most analysts now expect the deal to go through, Holly Porteus, a defense industry specialist at Jane's Defense Weekly in London, explains that it may still be in jeopardy.

"The deal could backfire because the Saudis may buy McDonnell Douglas F-15s instead of Tornados," says Mr. Porteus. Indeed, congressional votes that kept F-15s out of the Middle East before the Gulf crisis are not likely to impede sales now that Saddam Hussein is threatening Saudi Arabia. The failure to sell more Tornado fighters to the Saudis would be a serious blow to British Aerospace and General Electric Corp. of the U.K., two of the principal contractors on the British fighter.

In the U.S. there is increased talk about new Pentagon purchases of McDonnell Douglas' long range C-17 transport aircraft, as well as murmurings of higher McDonnell Douglas cruise missile sales.

Defense industry analysts are also, of course, considering the possibility that Congress will now allow Saudi F-15 purchases. "McDonnell Douglas could really hit the jackpot but unfortunately there are no firm commitments yet on any increased purchases," says Howard Rubel, a defense industry analyst at New York brokerage C.J. Lawrence, Morgan Grenfell. Mr. Rubel recommends McDonnell Douglas as a speculative purchase and says the stock, which has been hard hit by erratic earnings and massive layoffs, could rise 50 percent by the end of the year.

Because of the uncertainty of how the Gulf crisis will actually affect defense industry earnings, analysts are mostly recommending companies that have healthy businesses in areas outside of defense as well. In the United States, one favored stock is Boeing. The company, which builds the B-2 long-range bomber and the V-22 Osprey cargo aircraft, is benefiting from a boom in commercial aircraft orders. That should more than keep its shares afloat if dreams of Gulf-inspired revenues prove false, analysts say.

In the U.K., Rolls-Royce is popular with analysts both because it is an immediate beneficiary of the Gulf crisis and because it is well positioned to take advantage of higher oil prices. "In the current environment, the company's fuel-efficient commercial jet engines and its engines for oil rigs should sell well," says Mr. Roberts. As a result, the stock price may rise even if the anticipated boom in defense issues does not materialize.

In France, recommended stocks like Thomson and Matra tend to be more dependent on the defense business. Mr. de la Renaudiere is particularly enthusiastic about the prospect for increased sales of Matra's Exocet missile. The low-flying air to sea missile has proved its effectiveness in the Gulf before and may well do so again. Virtually all the air forces in the region are armed with the deadly missiles.

One of Thompson's ace products, according to French market observers, is a new battlefield communications system called RETA. "It is exceptionally easy to use and maintain, which makes it ideal for export to many Third World nations," says Mr. de la Renaudiere.

New IRS Rules Limit Choice of U.S. Bonds

Move Seen as a Clampdown on SEC Bid To Widen Scope for Investments Abroad

By Robert C. Siner

AMERICAN investors will have a slightly narrower range of investment choice starting this weekend. Thanks to an Inland Revenue Service (IRS) regulation, investors are likely to have fewer U.S.-issued bonds to select. The IRS move has the effect of a clampdown on the new, more open investing regulations laid down by the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC).

"The SEC has become much more liberal in its approach than the tax authorities," said Victoria Choy, a corporate attorney at the New York firm of Debevoise & Plimpton. Ms. Choy expects the new IRS rules to have an inhibiting effect on companies seeking to raise money in U.S. capital markets. There are expected to be fewer bond issues

ment on whether its concerns about redemptions could be met by U.S. anti-fraud laws and the disclosure requirements of the countries in which these securities are sold raising the possibility that mutual funds and unit trusts will eventually be included under Regulation S.

The other exception involves offerings targeted at "identifiable groups of U.S. citizens abroad." The SEC used members of the armed forces serving overseas as an example but an SEC spokesman, John Heine, said that offerings falling in this category would probably have to be decided on a case-by-case basis.

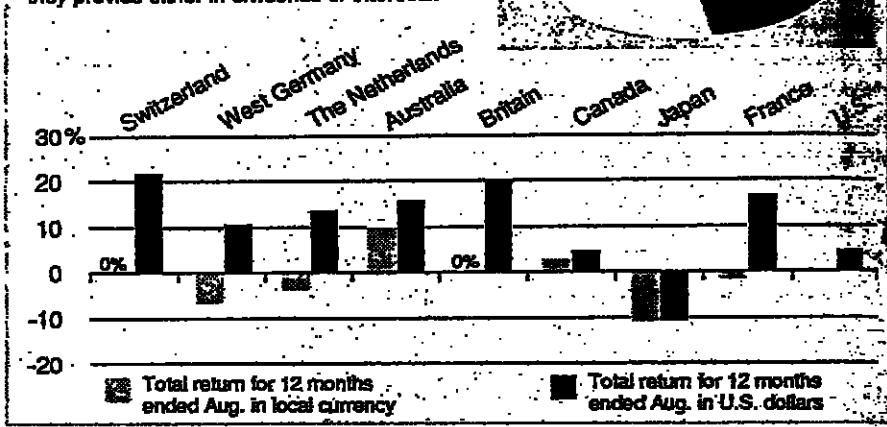
But while the SEC has moved to define its jurisdiction on a residence rather than a citizenship basis the IRS has not, and that, according to a securities expert, Sander M. Bieber, could lead to investors being billed for taxes on income they never received.

The problem arises, he explained, because

Bonds - U.S. and Worldwide

Total return from international bond markets

Total return measures both the changes in the prices of securities and the income they provide either in dividends or interests.



Sources: Salomon Brothers, Nomura Research Institute.

because of the way corporate debt must now be offered to investors.

"In that sense investors will have less choice. Really they won't get the full effect of the new SEC regulations, but only in the case of debt," she added.

The SEC has indeed opened a new world of investments to Americans abroad with its new Regulation S, which lifts the ban on the purchase of investments not registered in the United States.

Americans can now participate in almost all foreign investments including stocks and bonds, investment companies and closed-end funds as long as the sale takes place outside the United States and no direct selling efforts are made in the United States.

However, what the SEC gives the IRS can take away. Experts warned that Americans investing in foreign securities consult with their tax advisers to be sure they are not faced with unforeseen tax bills.

In the past, the SEC has held that its registration laws had worldwide application, meaning that no security could be sold to a U.S. citizen anywhere in the world without SEC approval.

With its new ruling the SEC takes a "territorial approach," which recognizes that the laws of the country in which a market is located should govern transactions in that market.

"As investors choose their markets," the SEC said, "they choose laws and regulations applicable in such markets."

The main exceptions to the new regulation are mutual funds and investment trusts.

These types of investments still must be registered with the SEC before they can be sold to Americans.

According to an SEC attorney, Alan Rosenblatt, the concern over mutual funds and investment trusts, both of which issue redeemable securities, stems from the Investors Overseas Services scandals of the late 1960s in which investors lost millions of dollars in a fraudulent fund scheme. Mr. Rosenblatt, a veteran of 20 years with the SEC before joining private practice, indicated the SEC felt that the U.S. registration might be the only way to protect American markets from fraudulent redemption schemes.

In any case, the SEC has asked for com-

foreign funds tend to accumulate and reinvest large parts of their income rather than pay it out to investors. Under a section of the Tax Reform Act of 1986 dealing with Passive Foreign Investment Companies a U.S. investor may be taxed not only on the dividends he receives from the foreign fund but also on his "share" of the money re-invested by the fund, money that he never sees. This prob-

'As investors choose their markets,' the SEC said, 'they choose laws and regulations applicable in such markets.'

lem does not arise with U.S. funds since they are required by law to pay out almost all their income every year.

In addition, Mr. Bieber said, some foreign companies are structured in such a way that even though "they are really not funds as we know them" they meet the IRS definition of a Passive Foreign Investment Company. Investment in one of these inadvertent PFICs could lead to U.S. investors being taxed on "phantom income," he said, and suggested that overseas Americans consult with their tax advisers before investing.

U.S. tax law can also cause problems for foreign investment companies. A company that sells to enough U.S. citizens may find itself liable for U.S. income taxes. Mr. Bieber said that this potential tax liability caused him to advise a client not to make a securities offering available to U.S. citizens.

But despite these problems, Mr. Bieber thought the regulation was a "watershed" issuance by the SEC that needs time to develop. "I'm hopeful," he added, "that over time, the tax law will not impede its growth."

Mr. Rosenblatt, termed Regulation S "a bold step by the SEC to harmonize our regulations with the international securities market."

BRIEFCASE

Fidelity About to Introduce Series of Worldwide Funds

Fund manager Fidelity is launching a series of stock and bond funds around the world. The funds are all managed from a Luxembourg base, and are "registered in just about every country in which we operate," according to Alan Ainsworth, executive director of Fidelity's British arm.

The first introductory seminar was held in Australia this week, and the funds will be introduced worldwide—except in the U.S.—over the next few weeks.

Initially investors will have 14 funds specific to a given country to choose from, plus a variety of managed portfolios not especially dedicated to a given country.

"Investors can subscribe in any major currency, redeem in any major currency and be paid income in any major currency they choose," Mr. Ainsworth said.

Flexibility like that poses considerable problems in foreign exchange management. Plus there are the logistics of leaping between dealing times around the world.

Charges are standard mutual fund rates at 5 percent initially for all but the biggest investors, with an annual fee of 1-1.5 percent.

The Fidelity Organization was founded in 1946 in Boston, and manages over \$115 billion of assets.

For more information, contact your broker or write your country Fidelity office.

Report by Tokyo Pacific Is Unfortunately Timed

Investors in Japan have suffered worse losses than those with money committed to the world's other major markets. At one point last month the Tokyo exchange, which had a miserable first quarter, was down 39 percent on the year.

In this light, the recently published report of international investment company Tokyo Pacific Holdings is unfortunately timed. The report covers the second quarter of the year when the fund gained 17 percent, outperforming the Tokyo average of first market shares by 8.6 percent, measured in U.S. dollars.

The managers claim—reasonably for the time—that the most important issue facing the fund is the future direction of Japanese interest rates.

The fund invests in a wide range of shares and warrants, primarily in Japanese elec-

tronics companies, but the other main sectors of Japanese heavy industry are also covered.

It is an investment company registered in the Netherlands Antilles, and its shares are listed on the Amsterdam, Düsseldorf and Frankfurt stock exchanges.

The fund's paying agents, Pierson, Helderling & Pierson, issue shares at the cost of the fund's net assets plus 0.5 percent. Shareholders can also sell at net asset value, less 1.5 percent commission.

For more information, contact your bank or broker.

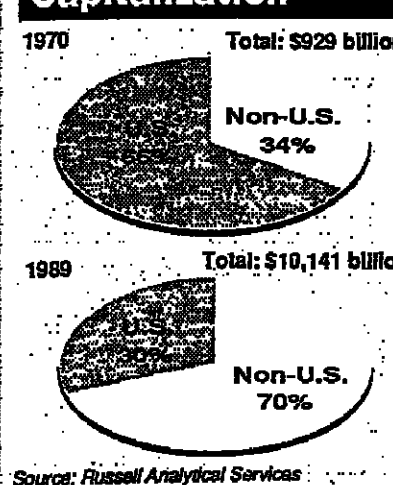
Scottish Widows Offers Funds for U.S. Investors

Intriguingly named British fund manager Scottish Widows is offering a new mutual fund aimed at American investors.

"It's a diversification vehicle, invested outside the U.S. and Canada," said Allan McKenzie, investment director at Scottish Widows.

The fund, which is SEC approved, will initially invest around 25 percent of its funds in Japan, 10 percent in Southeast Asia, up to 20 percent in Britain and 35 percent in the rest of Europe.

World Stock Market Capitalization



Source: Russell Analytical Services

"We feel we have a different approach from the regular investment houses in the U.S. Being based in Scotland we are de-

tached and perhaps a little more objective than the mainstream," said Mr. McKenzie.

The fund will be marketed exclusively in the U.S. by a consortium of retail brokers, led by Advent.

Minimum investment is \$1,200, and charges range from 5.5 percent initially at the bottom end to 0.3 percent for investors committing at least \$2.5 million. Subscription lists will open Sept. 21—and close on the same day. The fund managers will then invest and reopen for business with the public six months later.

The idea is to give the managers time to invest without being distracted by cash flow problems and to attract only those investors who are prepared to commit money over the longer term.

For more information, contact your broker, or write Scottish Widows International Fund, 60 State Street, Boston, MA 02109.

Classic Effecten to Host Auction of Antique Stocks

German auction house Classic Effecten is to host an auction of antique stocks and

bonds in Düsseldorf on Sept. 29. The organizers of the auction argue that the increase in computer trading in stocks and bonds will soon render paper securities obsolete. That in turn will give them a scarcity value.

Included among the lots will be a Dutch East India Company bond dated 1623, which is claimed to be the oldest security ever offered at auction. It has an estimated value of \$30,000-\$50,000. There is also a 50,000 French franc bond, issued to finance the painting of Impressionist Edouard Manet—the painter waged a constant war against poverty. The certificate is estimated at \$5,000-\$7,500.

Other items for sale are John D. Rockefeller's personal share certificate, dated 1876, in the Standard Oil Company, plus a confidential IOU issued by the tycoon. Documents signed by Cornelius Vanderbilt, John Jacob Astor, J.P. Morgan and Thomas A. Edison will also figure on a sale list of more than 650 items.

For more information, write Antique Stocks and Bonds, Drawer JH, Williamsburg, Virginia 23187, U.S.A.; or telephone (1) 804 220 3838, or toll free within the U.S. 800 451 4504.

Guinness Affair Highlights Major Problems of Investor Protection

WHAT became known around the world as the Guinness Affair proved the exception rather than the rule in the battle against fraud. Readers may be

The principal difficulty that faces financial regulators and the

The inevitable consequence is that the greatest risks for investors often go undetected and the small fry are the most likely to be convicted. It also follows that the innocent — or naive — can find themselves in the dock.

The difficulties of fraud prosecutions are illustrated by another case involving a protracted four-month trial, for which the prosecution faces accusations of wasting taxpayers' money: four men were acquitted at London's Old Bailey of fraudulent trading while running a City futures brokerage in the late 1980's.

The fault could lie in accounting practices, staffing levels in compliance departments or simply the drafting of legislation. A major contributory factor could be the attitude of the regulators themselves, many of whom prefer to conclude that it is impossible to distinguish crooks from reputable advertisers. As one regulator memorably put it recently: "They do not all have low foreheads and wear striped shirts."

This system is not infallible on an international scale. The SEC, for all its admirable insistence on corporate disclosure, could not protect Wall Street and its investors from the insider-dealing and fraudulent talents of Ivan Boesky and Michael Milken (though, at least, they were ultimately caught).

Both were recorded by various media in breathless terms during the greed-driven bull market of the early 1980s. Junk-bond king Milken was fined \$600 million and awaits jail sentencing on fraud convictions. Similarly, arbitrageur Boesky's lifestyle deteriorated after he was jailed and fined \$100 million for insider dealing.

It could be argued that corruption of colorful Wall Street operators is all too predictable. After all, as the well-known phrase has it, greed is good there.

The English have a saying that where there's muck, there's brass. It has been long accepted that where there is brass, there assuredly is muck.

A further epithet has it that fools and their money are soon parted. No one can legislate

against stupidity. It would appear that, as the worldwide triumph of capitalism leads increasing momentum to the widening of share ownership, there is both more money and more fools from whom to part it.

No amount of regulation — in New York, London or Tokyo — seems likely to alter that gloomy prognosis.

GEORGE PITCHER is on the staff of *The Observer*.

Best Performance:

	Aug. 31	Change		Aug. 31	Change
New York Stock Exchange:					
New American Shoe Co.	47.00	+100.0	Equitic Financial Group	0.08	-85.4
Equitrac Corp.	5.83	+45.1	Harold Financial Cl. B	0.58	-62.3
Fund American Cos.	47.88	+31.2	Amesac Corp.	2.90	-69.4
Solt Beranek & Newman	5.50	+25.5	Businessland Inc.	2.75	-60.0
Health Equity Props Inc.	5.63	+25.1	Homestead Financial Co.	0.50	-60.0
Telady Inc.	7.13	+24.0	Far West Financial	0.81	-58.9
Equity Investments Inc.	3.00	+24.0	Arundel Corp.	0.26	-50.2
Global Marine Inc.	6.00	+23.0	Huntley Partners L.P.	4.50	-53.3
Allen Inc.	2.75	+22.2	Finvest Foods Inc.	3.50	-51.7
Carriage Inds.	5.13	+28.7	Southmark Corp.	0.03	-50.0

Corston Corp.	1.38	+ 345.2
Texas Meridian Resources	0.38	+ 100.0
First Federal Bancorp	1.25	+ 66.7
Comstock Bancorp Inc.	0.19	+ 46.2
Diagnostic Retrieval C.A.	2.13	+ 42.0

Nanabach Corp.	4.56	+812.0	Boca Raton Capital Corp.	0.16	-89.7
Thermal Exploration Co.	0.16	+433.3	Prospect Group Inc.	2.25	-85.9
Pete Manufacturing	5.00	+491.9	Larry's Ice Cream Inc.	0.60	84.2
Marquette Group Inc.	13.36	+335.5	Orville Inc.	0.03	81.3
Manhattan Resources Inc.	3.00	+300.0	Hodgson Houses Inc.	0.06	76.0

Compiled by Media General Financial Services. Prices in dollars.

Laura Ashley Holdings	0.82	+19.2
Lamp	4.87	+10.4

Shell Petroleum	3.94	+ 9.3	Coolson Group	1.28	-28.7
Sherrill	8.55	+ 5.7	Manpower (Blue Arrow)	0.72	27.6
Anglo Water	2.47	+ 3.9	Carlson Communications	3.34	28.3
Barlton Group	1.04	+ 3.0	Nest	0.39	26.0
F.H. Group	1.45	+ 2.8	Nerbaco	1.26	25.4
Purvis	2.42	+ 2.5	Stable	3.06	24.5
Enterprise Oil	6.65	+ 2.2	Allied Colloids Group	1.27	24.4
Shinkins & Graham P/C A	5.36	+ 1.7	Trigler House	2.29	24.4

Tokyo Stock Exchange		
Kureha Industries	1,900	+ 59.6
Shimizu Corp.	1,850	+ 32.8

News-Paper	4,980	+33.2	Taiyo Paper Corp.	665	-31.6
Japan Electric	7,240	+21.9	Clayco Corp.	212	-31.2
Yamaha Indus	782	+12.4	Teiken Construction	1,080	-30.8
Fuji Film	1,630	+14.7	Goda Shoji	740	-30.6
Nippon Light	1,340	+8.1	Hokushu Paper Mills	1,130	-30.6
Pure Seal	4,060	+7.2	Yon Goro	701	-30.3
Fuji Heavy Industries	376	+6.2	Airabiki Co.	7,990	-30.1
Daiwa Bank	2,060	+3.1	Nippon Piston Ring	785	-29.9
Daishowa Paper	3,350	+2.4	Mitsubishi Paper Mills	698	-29.9

A jury took two and a half days to decide that the prosecution was mistaken. But after the defendants were cleared, the financial regulators — the broad equivalent of the American SEC — declared that the defendants were not "fit and proper" to trade futures.

the Financial Services Act, which became law in Britain in 1988. No one since then has been allowed to conduct investment business in the U.K. without authorization. On the face of it, it would appear a fairly logical conclusion that investors could reasonably rely on this regulatory system for protection. Simply check whether your adviser is authorized by the regulatory system and there should be every confidence that you are in the hands of a straight dealer.

Sadly, that assumption is far from the truth. The recent experience of investors around the world is that authorization often provides only the vaguest concept of

Those investors who trusted Peter Clowes, who faces some 33 charges in connection with the collapse of his offshore and gilts investment operation, Barlow Clowes, with their money may have felt justifiably comforted by the licenses that the U.K. government's Department of Trade and Industry consistently provided the firm.

They will have also been satisfied with the near £150 million compensation pay-out that, under political pressures, the DTI felt obligated to provide.

So it appears that the new system of regulation can be at least as flawed as the old system of DTI

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September 07, 1990

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SPORTS

Pirates Put Mets 3½ Back

The Associated Press — The Pittsburgh Pirates' first three-game sweep over the New York Mets in 12 years completed a remarkable three-day turnaround in the National League East Division.

Rookie Randy Tomlin, who was pitching in the minor leagues a month ago, threw a three-hitter for his second major league complete game, leading the Pi-

BASEBALL ROUNDUP

rates past the Mets, 7-1, Thursday night in Pittsburgh and increasing their division lead to 3½ games.

The Pirates ran their winning streak to six, matching their season high, and the Mets lost their fourth straight, also tying a season high.

"It's nice, we're going to enjoy it for one night, but this series is over with... and the race isn't," said Pittsburgh's manager, Jim Leyland. "We still have to go to New York and they have to come here. There's a long way to go."

The Pirates play twice in New York next week. The Mets close the season with three games in Pittsburgh. The Pirates, who swept a doubleheader from the Mets on Wednesday, trailed the Mets by a half-game entering Tuesday's games but have picked up four games in the standings in three days.

Bobby Bonilla was two for three and drove in two runs, and the Pirates got five straight hits off Julio Valera in the third inning to take a 5-0 lead.

Dodgers 5, Braves 0: In Los Angeles, rookie Mike Hartley pitched a three-hitter for his first major-league shutout and Eddie Murray hit a three-run homer as the Dodgers stopped Atlanta's six-game winning streak.

Giants 6, Reds 2: Matt Williams added to his National League-leading run batted in total with a two-run double in San Francisco.

After Will Clark doubled and Kevin Mitchell walked with two out in the first, Williams doubled off the center-field fence to score two runs for 105 RBI this season. Terry Kennedy scored Williams with a single to make it 3-0.

Padres 3, Astros 0: Bip Roberts hit a three-run homer with two out in the 10th inning in San Diego. Cubs 5, Phillies 2: In Philadelphia, Jerome Walton and Mark Grace each drove in two runs and the Chicago took advantage of wildness by two Phillies pitchers.

The Cubs scored four times in the sixth. Jason Grimsley walked the bases loaded with two out and walked Jose Nunez to force in a run before Walton hit a two-run single. Relief pitcher Chuck Malone then walked Greg Smith and Grace to force in another run.

Cardinals 4, Expos 2: Rookie Ray Lankford and newcomer Felix Jose each hit their first major-league homers and Todd Zeile and Tim Lincecum added RBI doubles for the Cardinals in St. Louis.

Rangers 12, Royals 1: In an American League game in Arlington, Texas, Bobby Witt won his 12th straight game, a team record, and Ruben Sierra hit his first grand slam. Witt allowed three hits and struck out eight in seven innings.

Indians 6, Tigers 0: Candy Maldonado drove in five runs in a rain-shortened, five-inning game in Detroit. Maldonado's first two RBI came as the result of bases-loaded walks in the first and second innings. He then hit a three-run homer in the fourth.

Angels 12, Yankees 6: Dante Bichette, who tied the game with a ninth-inning home run, doubled home the go-ahead run in a six-run 11th in New York.



Bo Jackson of the Royals was one of eight batters Bobby Witt struck out in his 12th straight victory.

SIDELINES

Boycott of Asian Games Ruled Out

BEIJING (AP) — The organizers of the 11th Asian Games dispelled the possibility of a boycott over Iraq's participation, announcing Friday that all 38 member states of the Asian Olympic Committee had confirmed their attendance.

The official New China News Agency quoted Wu Shaohu, executive president of the organizing committee, as saying that all countries had submitted their paperwork to attend the games, which begin Sept. 22. The 38 members had been polled as to whether or not Iraq would be allowed to participate in the games, but sources in Beijing said only a minority of members favored excluding Baghdad.

Tretiak Will Work With Blackhawks

CHICAGO (AP) — The Chicago Blackhawks have signed the former Soviet goaltender Vladislav Tretiak as an instructor and scout, the National Hockey League team's coach, Mike Keenan, said.

Tretiak became the Soviet Union's No. 1 goaltender in 1972 during the national team's gold medal-winning performance at the winter Olympics in Japan. He participated on a record 13 Soviet league championships as the goaltender for the Red Army.

Cavaliers Give Williams \$26 Million

CLEVELAND (AP) — John Williams will become the highest-paid U.S. team athlete with a \$26.5 million, seven-year contract with the Cleveland Cavaliers, who kept him by matching an offer extended by the Miami Heat.

The contract catapults the 6-foot, 11-inch (2.10-meter) forward's first-year salary of \$5 million ahead of National Basketball Association superstars Alonzo Mourning (\$4.1 million), Patrick Ewing (\$3.75 million) and the five-year, \$23.5 million contract of baseball's Jose Canseco.

No. 6 Colorado Rallies Past Stanford

BOULDER, Colorado (AP) — Tailback Eric Bieniemy scored on a one-yard drive with 12 seconds left after Colorado eked out a tie, lifting the sixth-ranked Buffaloes to a 21-17 victory over Stanford.

A 27-yard field goal by John Hopkins with 4:17 left put Stanford ahead, 17-14, Thursday night before Colorado drove 80 yards in 15 plays for the clincher.

Sundin Talking With Nordiques

QUEBEC (UPI) — Mats Sundin, the first European picked No. 1 overall in the 1989 National Hockey League draft and a junior star in Sweden, and his agent are in town "discussing his future" with the Quebec Nordiques, a team spokesman, Jean Martineau, said.

Martineau refused to discuss the specifics of meetings on Thursday involving Sundin, his agent Mark Perrone and team officials. Officials with Sundin's team in Sweden have said they plan to hold him to his contract.

For the Record

Ayrton Senna of Brazil, in a McLaren-Honda, had the fastest time and a lap record — one minute, 22.972 seconds at an average speed of 251.651 kilometers per hour over the 5.8-kilometer (3.6-mile) circuit — in Friday's qualifying session for the Italian Formula One Grand Prix in Monza. The race will be Sunday.

Two of the New York Yankees' 19 minority owners have asked an investment bank to help sell their shares of the team. William McCutcheon, president of Henry Ansbacher Inc., told The New York Times that his clients, who own a combined 9.6 percent of the club, wanted to sell for economic reasons. Japanese clients are among those being sought. (NYT) The deadlock between Eric Dickerson and the Indianapolis Colts will be the subject of a National Football League meeting on Sept. 17 in New York. (AP)

Quotable

• Bud Carson, coach of the Cleveland Browns, on taking credit for inventing new defensive schemes: "I'm leery of guys who say they started anything in this league, because Krumpholtz probably did it." (AP)

NFL Openers: Falcons and Oilers Need No Added Incentive

By Thomas George

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — "Ninety-nine percent of my time in Texas was as good as anything that ever happened to me," said Jerry Glanville, the Atlanta Falcons' new head coach.

But, oh boy, that 1 percent.

Glanville was the Houston Oilers' head coach for five seasons until his buddy-buddy relationship with the players ran dry. Glanville led the Oilers from nowhere to the American Conference playoffs before being replaced by Jack Pardee this year.

When Houston meets Atlanta on Sunday at Atlanta-Fulton County Stadium, no National Football League opener will be watched more closely.

When Glanville arrived in Houston, he found a team searching for an identity stuck in the cellar of the AFC Central Division. With a hit-it-you-drop philosophy and big-play passing, Houston kept climbing to the threshold of a division championship in its season finale in 1989.

A victory over the Bengals in Cincinnati or over the Browns at home was required; instead, the Oilers lost by 61-7 to Cincinnati.

and by 34-20 to Cleveland. They were promptly booted from the playoffs as a wild-card team.

During the season, the Oilers players complained that Glanville incited other teams unnecessarily with critical comments before games and frequently allowed his defense and special teams to be penalized for late hits. By the end of the season, the displeasure of several Oilers with Glanville's ways was obvious.

Under Pardee, the Oilers say, their talent will surface without the added glitz and controversy that Glanville offered.

"This game is being way overblown," said Warren Moon, the Oilers' quarterback. "There has never been a rivalry between Houston and Atlanta and there will never be one."

The Falcons are fresh from a 4-0 preseason, best in the franchise's 25-year history. And Glanville will have them sky high. Atlanta is favored by one point.

National Conference

Philadelphia at New York Giants — "I'd pay to see this one," said Buddy Ryan, the Eagles' head coach. The Eagles have won four straight over the Giants, but six of the

last seven games have been decided by 7 or fewer points. The Giants must contain Randall Cunningham and Lawrence Taylor's effectiveness after less than a week of practice will be a key, New York by 4.

Los Angeles at Green Bay — The only two teams to beat the San Francisco 49ers last year battle in a game where potent passing offenses will be featured. Anthony Dilweg, the Green Bay quarterback, makes his first pro start. Los Angeles by 3.

Tampa Bay at Detroit — Detroit swept its division foes last season and has a nine-game winning streak. Gary Anderson makes his debut for Tampa Bay after sitting out last season in a contract dispute with San Diego. Detroit by 6.

Phoenix at Washington — "What we accomplished at the end of last season showed that this offense is capable of," said Mark Rypien, the Redskins' quarterback, who led Washington to the league's No. 1 ranking in passing offense in 1989. The Cardinals have lost their last 11 games at Robert F. Kennedy Stadium. Washington by 11.

San Francisco at New Orleans (Monday) — Jim Finks, the Saints' general manager, has seen his team rise and fall in recent

seasons. Are the Saints ready to rise this year? San Francisco by 4.

American Conference

Denver at Los Angeles Raiders — Art Shell begins his first full season as the Raiders' head coach and looks for continuity: 37 Raiders started at least one game last season. Bobby Humphrey (1,151 rushing yards in '89) hopes Denver's new commitment to the running game was not a mirage last season. Denver by 1.

New York Jets at Cincinnati — The Bengals were average last season (8-8) after reaching the Super Bowl in the previous season. Bruce Cosler and the Jets have assembled a potentially powerful offense with Blair Thomas and Rob Moore joining Al Toon. Cincinnati by 9.

Pittsburgh at Cleveland — Pittsburgh wants revenge for its 51-0 opening loss to Cleveland last season. "It leaves a taste in your mouth that you never forget," said Louis Lipp, the veteran Steelers receiver. "Regardless of the fact that Pittsburgh won the rematch, 17-7. The Browns are strong at home. Cleveland by 3.

Miami at New England — It was hard to find an uglier team in the preseason than the Patriots. They were 0-4 and allowed a

league-high 132 points while scoring only 48. The Dolphins, who have lost five straight openers, have the league's youngest offensive line. Miami by 2.

Indianapolis at Buffalo — "I might take some lumps, but hopefully I can give a few, too," said Jeff George, the Colts' quarterback, who is making his pro debut. At home, Buffalo has won eight of the last nine meetings. Buffalo by 8.

Interconference

Minnesota at Kansas City — The Chiefs' defense has received rave reviews, but the Vikings' defense is always one of the best. While Minnesota still searches for the best way to use Herschel Walker, Kansas City has no such problem with Christian Okoye, the league's leading rusher last season. Minnesota by 1.

Seattle at Chicago — Jim Harbaugh edged Mike Tomczak for the starting quarterback job in Chicago, but Mike Ditka wants Neal Anderson to run wild against a defense that ranked 23d against the run in '89. Chicago by 6.

San Diego at Dallas — The team that leads early will likely finish a winner between these clubs searching for confidence. San Diego by 3.

BOOKS

GROUNDED: Frank Lorenzo and the Destruction of Eastern Airlines

By Aaron Bernstein. 256 pages. \$19.95. Simon & Schuster, 1230 Avenue of the Americas, New York, N. Y. 10020.

Reviewed by Douglas B. Feaver

THE timing is perfect for a book on Frank Lorenzo, Eastern Airlines, in financial tatters, has been ripped from Lorenzo's control, placed in the hands of a bankruptcy trustee and may well disappear, the victim of a brutal union-management struggle.

The airline is now under criminal indictment for flying planes that were certified safe although the safety work had not been done, purportedly because its maintenance supervisors felt they were under pressure from Lorenzo's managers to get the fleet in the air, no matter what. And Frank Lorenzo has just announced that he is getting out of the airline business, having struck a deal to sell his holdings in Continental Airlines — another part of his kingdom — a price that willicken many of Eastern's debt holders.

So who is this man who built an enormous airline holding company from pieces with names like Texas International, People Express, Frontier and

New York Air, then managed to lose money during the greatest period of growth the airline industry has ever seen, and finally cut a deal in which he promises to stay out of the business for at least seven years?

Aaron Bernstein tells us, Lorenzo is ruthless, a savage deal-maker, a fanatical hater of unions, the devil incarnate. But why? What is it about him that made him capable of uniting the Eastern unions — who disliked each other almost as much as they disliked Lorenzo — to the point that they would commit suicide rather than see Lorenzo succeed?

Why, in a book that purports to tell us about the death of Eastern, is Lorenzo so attacked while the union leader, Charlie Bryan, is simply dismissed as a tough partisan? Charlie Bryan, I submit, is as responsible for Eastern's demise as Frank Lorenzo, and is equally fascinating as an individual.

Neither of these pivotal players is more than a caricature by the time Bernstein is through with what is, obviously, a quickie book. Nonetheless, Bernstein has covered these issues for years at Business Week, knows the players, and should be able to shed more insight on what makes them tick. What "Grounded" provides is a recitation of dates, places and events.

"Grounded" covers the period between the fall of 1986, when Lorenzo acquired Eastern from the founding Frank Borman regime, to the time the federal bankruptcy court in New York

said "Enough," and stripped Lorenzo of control last April.

During that three-year period things only got worse for Eastern. Lorenzo unquestionably set out to force down what he paid for labor. Because of his tactics at Continental, however, the laws had changed and he could not arbitrate union contracts by going into bankruptcy. Therefore he had to negotiate, and Lorenzo's record of reaching accord with unions is wretched. That is the short version of why Lorenzo failed at Eastern.

The unions are the other half of the story. Bryan, the Eastern leader for the International Association of Machinists, continued to try to treat Lorenzo the way he had Borman, but Lorenzo wouldn't fold. Lorenzo could have broken Bryan, however, had he not so inflamed the pilots that they respected the machinists' picket lines. You can hire other mechanics, but pilots are tougher to come by.

The most telling anecdote in Bernstein's book comes early, during Frank Borman's failing effort to win concessions from labor that would have saved the airline from Lorenzo.

"Borman pointed his finger at Bryan and snarled: 'I'm going to tell the world that you destroyed this airline.'"

"I'll tell them you did, so where will that get us?" Bryan shot back.

That, in a nutshell, is what happened at Eastern.

Douglas B. Feaver is on the staff of The Washington Post.

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

TWO events, one more serious than the other, began this week in Geneva at the world championships. A total of 195 teams, including 19 from the United States, started playing in the Louis Vuitton team event which will end Monday. But 16 teams had byes for the first two days while 20 star players competed in the Pump parades contest. They had to sit at a computer terminal and solve difficult playing problems against a time limit. Leading after the first day in the parades event were two veterans, Benito Garozzo of Italy, slightly ahead of Pierre Ghessem of France. One of the best defensive plays of the tournament so far came on the diagrammed deal from the start of the team event. East and West were David Berkowitz of Old Tappan, New Jersey, and Bart Bramley of Chicago, who defended three no-trump after the auction shown. West led the diamond seven, and East judged correctly that his partner held a doubleton. He therefore played the deuce, an encouraging card in his methods, leaving his partner with a second diamond to lead. When South attacked hearts, West stepped in with the king and continued diamonds. The diamonds were established while East held a heart entry, and South wound up failing by two tricks. If East had played an honor on the first trick, South would have held up his ace and eventually made his game. In the replay, East was doubled in three diamonds, losing 300, so Berkowitz and his teammates gained 11 international match points when they were in danger of losing 7.

PEANUTS



BEETLE BAILEY



ANDY CAPP



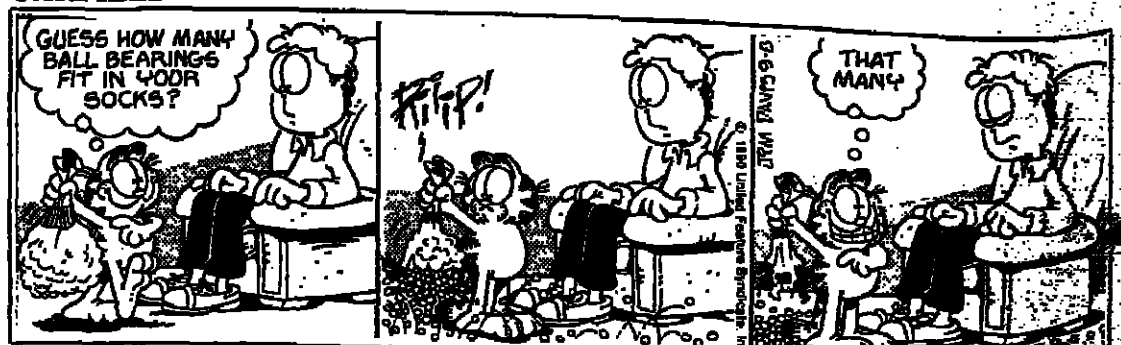
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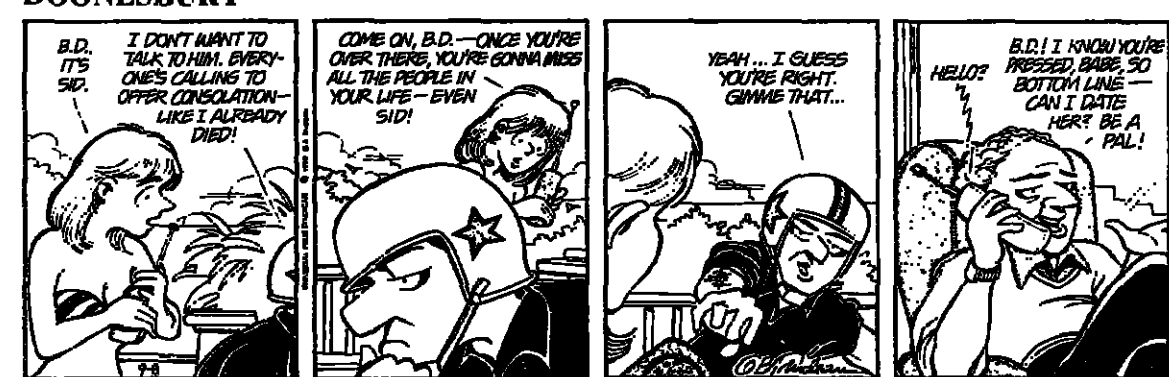
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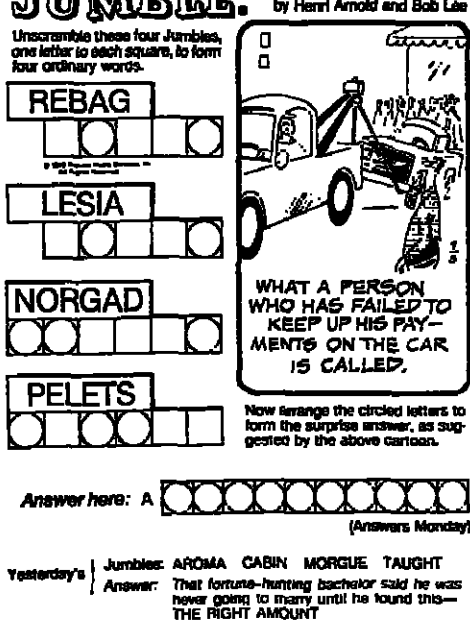
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JUMBLE



BLONDIE



SPORTS

Graf Breezes, Sabatini Struggles to Reach Final

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
NEW YORK — Gabriela Sabatini of Argentina used an aggressive net game to defeat Mary Joe Fernandez of the United States, 7-5, 5-7, 6-3, here Friday, and advance to the final of the U.S. Open.

Sabatini, the defending champion, also reached the final by defeating Arantxa Sanchez Vicario of Spain, 6-1, 6-2.

Sabatini won in two hours and 43 minutes and earned a rematch with Graf, who beat her in three sets in the final here in 1988.

Sabatini began the match plugging away with her heavy topspin shots from the baseline and fell behind 4-1 in the first set.

Her fortunes changed in the sixth game when she began changing the net on almost every point — sometimes on her opponent's first serve — and she won six of the next seven games, breaking Fernandez's serve at 30-40 to win the set.

Fernandez jumped out to a 3-0 lead in the second set, breaking Sabatini's serve twice with passing shots that temporarily neutralized the net offense.

Sabatini was unrelenting, however, and pulled even at 4-4 with a service break. But Fernandez evened the match, winning two of the next three games and holding serve at love in the 12th game.

In the third set, Sabatini converted her only service break opportunity in the eighth game, winning from deuce with a pair of drop volleys.

She then held serve at 40-15 for the match.

With rain in the forecast and the stakes growing higher, Graf, the top seed and ranked first in the world, took only 54 minutes in making her fourth consecutive trip to the final on the hard courts at the National Tennis Center.

"I knew I had to stay in the match," said Graf. "I couldn't have lapses. I tried to concentrate on every single point, and I did it quite well, I think."

Despite the score, Graf had to battle through the first five games of the match. She broke Sanchez Vicario, the No. 6 seed, in the fourth game, then fought off a break point and played through four deuces before holding her serve to take a 4-1 lead.

Sanchez Vicario screamed at the baseline judge twice when she thought Graf's deep groundstrokes had sailed long. But in the end it didn't matter as Graf simply overpowered her.

The Spaniard's only victory over Graf in nine meetings came in the final of the French Open in 1989, defeating Graf a second straight Grand Slam sweep.

The final was set for Saturday, and a victory there would make Graf the first woman to win three consecutive U.S. Open titles since Chris Evert, who finished a run of four in a row in 1978.

Earlier, Sally Jenkins of The Washington Post reported:

Nothing seems unreasonable at the Open anymore, certainly not an upset. So when ninth seed Aaron Krickstein led the defending champion Boris Becker by a set and a service break on Thursday, it was only in keeping with the tournament, which has included the first-round loss of top seed Stefan Edberg to an unheralded Soviet, the quarterfinal defeat of the eight-time finalist Ivan Lendl by a 19-year-old American and the extraordinary reawakening of John McEnroe.

Krickstein did his level best to add to the mix as he extended Becker before yielding in their quarterfinal, 3-6, 6-3, 6-2, 6-3.

Becker's rally was only slightly less impressive than the belting display of No. 4 Andre Agassi, who obliterated unseeded Andrei Cherkasov of the Soviet Union, 6-2, 6-2, 6-3, to make his third straight Open semifinal and become Becker's next opponent.

Pete Sampras, who ousted Lendl and McEnroe, a four-time champion, will play in the other semifinal on Saturday.

Becker trailed by a break in the second set Thursday, 0-2, and was facing another as he served at 0-30 in the third game. But the West German won the next 14 straight points and five consecutive games. In the fourth set, he recovered from yet another service break, trailing by 3-0, with an act of will that swung the match, and perhaps the tournament, in his favor.

Krickstein broke serve in the fourth game, blissing a forehand pass for break point and then accepting the game when Becker hit a backhand wide. Becker broke back, but Krickstein got another gift when Becker lost his serve again in the fifth, this time on a double fault.

Becker again to approach the net, but Krickstein's strokes had enough depth to push him backwards time and again. Becker had to fall three set points just to hold serve in the eighth, but that only forestalled the opportunity to storm the net.

Becker bludgeoned a forehand to the corner to get a break point against Krickstein in the sixth game. Krickstein, driven backwards as Becker charged the net, gave him the game and a 4-2 lead with a desperate backhand crosscourt that caught the net.



Franz Beckenbauer was prepped for an appearance on French TV.

Beckenbauer: A Double Roles Await in Marseille and U.S.

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

PARIS — Franz Beckenbauer planned to leave the soccer stadium behind him after 26 years and move into marketing. But he could not stay away from the game.

The former West German manager and player signed a two-year contract on Thursday to be technical director of Marseille, champion of the French League. Hours later, the U.S. Soccer Federation said Beckenbauer had agreed in principle to help develop the U.S. national team for the next World Cup.

"We have an understanding that he will consult with us while he is with Marseille," said Alan Rothberg, president of the USSF.

Hereafter, he will have a substantially more full-time role.

Rothberg, in Zurich for a meeting with officials of FIFA, world soccer's governing body, said the U.S. national coach Bob Gadsby would remain in charge for the foreseeable future.

The United States is to be the host of the 1994 World Cup. Beckenbauer coached West Germany to victory in the World Cup in Italy.

"After our success in Italy, nothing could have been further from my mind than to leave Marseille by September," Beckenbauer told the French sports daily L'Equipe.

"But I've been active in the professional game for 26 years now and it's hard to leave it. As for marketing, I'll save it for later."

Beckenbauer did not discuss his talks with the USSF.

The owner of the Marseille team, Bernard Tapie, courted Beckenbauer after West Germany's World Cup success. Tapie will retain Marseille's current coach, Gerard Gili, as his trainer.

The 44-year-old Beckenbauer, the only man to win the World Cup as player and manager, is likely to receive a hero's welcome when he goes to the Mediterranean city on Saturday to see the team in action against Paris Saint-Germain.

Marseille, a European Cup semifinalist last season, already has an array of stars. Tapie paid \$8 million for the Yugoslav World Cup mid-fielder Dragan Stokic, following last year's \$7-million transfer of Chris Waddle from England.

Tapie did not release Beckenbauer's salary.

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East Germany to Get Boost From West

BONN — Chancellor Helmut Kohl of West Germany agreed Friday to commit large amounts of public money to saving East Germany's highly successful sports system.

"No one in East Germany need be afraid," Wolfgang Schäuble, the West German interior minister, whose duties include overseeing sports, said after talks with Kohl and West German sports officials.

Officials say East German sports need about 120 million marks (\$77 million) a year over the next few years to continue to be successful.

"We cannot mention any figures at the moment because they need to go through the right channels," said Willi Damm, the West German Olympic Committee president. "But our demands have been fulfilled."

"We are very satisfied. The answers we have got concerning problems with the 1992 Barcelona Olympics and beyond have lived up to our expectations."

East German sports federations, deprived of the cash they received under the former Communist rulers, are close to collapsing less than a month before the two Germanys reunite.

The network of schools and clubs that won the second-highest number of gold medals at the 1988 Olympics has already begun to disintegrate. Bonn's cash could help reverse that decline.

"Obviously there are limits but we want to do everything necessary within them," said Schäuble. "Athletes have the message they no longer need to look to an uncertain future."

Damm said before the meeting he needed 20 million marks each year to extend West Germany's sports aid program to athletes in the East. He also hinted he had secured the money.

"I am very satisfied with the outcome on that one," Damm said.

Damm and Hans Hansen, president of the West German sports federation, are also eager to try to sustain some of the high-intensity sports schools that have nurtured East German talents. Hansen said the issue was discussed in Friday's session, but did not disclose any details.



Andre Agassi, newly shaven, was razor sharp as he gained the semifinals with a straight-set victory.

Burrell Wins in Athens

The Associated Press

ATHENS — Leroy Burrell burst out of the blocks to lead fellow Americans Mark Witherspoon, Carl Lewis and Calvin Smith across the 100-meter dash in 10.04 seconds on Friday.

Burrell, who scored the season's fastest time of 9.96, and won all eight championship races he ran, won the 100 meters at the International Amateur Athletics Federation Mobil Grand Prix final at Olympic Stadium here.

Lewis's time of 10.12 seconds was nowhere near the record of 9.92 he set at the 1988 Olympics.

Witherspoon was second in 10.11 seconds.

"My target was to win and I did," said Burrell. "It was a very good race with Lewis on the inside lane."

"I was tired because I had a lot of races this year," Burrell added, but "I always aim for a world record."

In their only other meeting on a track this season, Burrell beat Lewis at the Goodwill Games in July.

"Nothing went wrong," said Lewis. "Burrell did his job."

American men swept the top four spots in the 200 meters, with Michael Johnson winning in 20.10.

SCOREBOARD

BASEBALL

Major League Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE			
East Division			
Boston	76	60	559
Toronto	71	58	518
Detroit	64	48	478
Calgary	64	47	471
Minneapolis	64	42	471
Houston	61	45	455
Baltimore	60	35	444
New York	57	39	419
Minnesota	57	39	419
Chicago	56	39	412
Seattle	56	39	402
Los Angeles	56	39	402
San Diego	56	39	402
San Francisco	56	39	402
Houston	56	39	402
Atlanta	56	39	402
St. Louis	56	39	402
Philadelphia	56	39	402
Pittsburgh	56	39	402
Indianapolis	56	39	402
Washington	56	39	402
Montreal	56	39	402
Chicago	56	39	402
Seattle	56	39	402
Los Angeles	56	39	402
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